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PREMIER TO CLARIFY ELECTION PROBLEMS IN COMMITTEE MEET

Candidacy of Diet Rule Aiders For Re-Election to Be Explained in Full

PEERS IN FULL SESSION

Lower House Members Study Preparations for Ballot-Gaining Campaigns

Premier General Hideki Tojo is scheduled to speak before the budget committee of the House of Representatives this afternoon to give further explanations on the question of whether or not officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association should resign in event of their becoming candidates for election to the House of Representatives.

At the meeting of the Budget Committee held on January 29, the Premier was questioned on the attitude of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to the general election, and although he replied to a certain extent, he reserved his answer on some specific points. On such problems he will make supplementary explanations this afternoon. His reply is regarded important as it may decide the outcome of the coming general election.

The House of Peers opened its plenary session at 10 a.m. today and referred 11 bills submitted by the House of Representatives to the respective committees.

The House of Representatives is scheduled to have no plenary session today, but the budget committee will meet at 1 p.m. The committees on tax increase and foodstuff control met at 10 a.m. while the committee of the Bank of Japan law will meet in the afternoon.

As it had been made clear by the Government that the next general election will be held on April 30 unless special circumstances arise, the members of the House of Representatives are now studying the question of holding their meetings to report on the result of the Diet to their electoral districts. It is believed that they will probably organize a special committee on election, for smoothly distributing the supply of paper required for the election campaign, obtaining motor cars in rural districts and thus facilitating candidates to make campaigns in full cooperation with Government policies.

The present members of the House of Representatives were elected in 1937, and thus their term expired last year, but, because of the wartime condition, the election was postponed. The present members have therefore been Diet members for five years.

The Government included a sum of ¥4,600,000 in the general budget for the next fiscal year, now being examined by the House of Representatives, for paying the expenses to hold the coming election. The amount is more than ¥1,000,000 larger than what was spent at the last election in 1937 under the Hayashi Cabinet. The amount includes a sum of ¥1,700,000 for publishing the Official Election Report, and the supply of paper for its publication is already secured. Also, about 120,000 reams of paper will be required for printing and distributing the Official Election Report to 14,000,000 voters with candidates totaling 900. When the candidates reach 1,000, there will be required 150,000 reams of paper. Then, if each candidate sends 50 letters of recommendation to voters, there will be required about 300,000,000 letters and postage stamps. Then there will be posters and leaflets. Thus, the quantity of paper to be consumed by the election campaign will reach a considerable figure.

At present, the Diet is expected to be adjourned in the middle of February, and the Government is planning to call a conference of prefectural governors when the session is adjourned. Police Affairs Chiefs of prefectural governments will be also called to a conference at Tokyo. At these conferences the Government intends to explain the meaning and significance of various new laws passed by the Diet, and also instruct prefectural authorities on the attitude toward the coming general elecion. The time for calling the conferences of prefectural governors and police chiefs will be decided by the Government immediately after the adjournment of the session.

ECONOMIC PACT SIGNED

Rumania to Develop Danube Delta With Reich Funds

Domei

VICHY, February 1.—A new, comprehensive economic treaty between Germany and Rumania was signed at Bucharest yesterday by representatives of both Powers, according to a Havas report received here.

Under German capitalization, new industries are to be launched in Rumania by virtue of the treaty which aims principally at the development of the Danube delta region, the report stated.

Drive That Surprised the World

Advancing with a speed, hardly rivalled even in this day of modern warfare, the Japanese troops have already occupied Johore Bahru, opposite Singapore, and started action to bring that formidable fortress to its knees. Shown above is a part of the mechanized unit of the Imperial Forces that battered its way in the forefront, speeding along the highway leading to Britain's Gibraltar in East Asia. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Thanks of U.S. War Prisoners in Japan Will Be Broadcast to People in America

The voices of the American war prisoners captured at Guam Island and now interned in the Zentsuji concentration camps, are due to be broadcast to their homeland through the agency of the Nippon Broadcasting corporation, according to Domei.

In answer to the hearty wishes of the American war prisoners, including Captain George, J. MacMillan, ex-Governor-General of Guam to convey to their homeland their appreciation for the considerate treatment accorded them in the internment camps, the authorities concerned, allowed them to record their remarks on gramophone records to be reproduced and broadcast over a international radio net-work.

Members of the Nippon Broadcasting Corporation had been recording the voices of those prisoners in Zentsuji and have recently finished their work. The broadcast will be carried out Monday during the hour of international broadcast.

The prisoners, it is reported, have unanimously said, "We express our heartfelt thanks for the generosity of the Japanese authorities who allowed us to convey our voices to our countrymen. Since we were brought to Japan we have been accorded kind treatment and are living in peace without any inconveniences in food, clothing and habitation. It is our sincere wish that peace be restored as early as possible."

EIRE'S STAND FIRM AGAINST BRITISH ACT

De Valera Proclaims State of Emergency Due to U.S. Landing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—The Eire Government has issued a declaration stating that the presence of United States troops in North Ireland is considered by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera and the Government of Eire as an act of aggression against Ireland and a violation of Irish neutrality, it was reported here from Dublin today.

This action is considered by the Eire Government as a tacit recognition of the division of Ireland into the north and south, as well as British sovereignty over North Ireland by the United States Government, the announcement said.

This movement is considered by the Eire Government as new pressure by Britain toward Eire, obliging it to enter the war on the side of the Allies, stated the announcement.

Meanwhile, authoritative circles believe that Eire will take measures to protect its neutrality, the report said.

Much interest has been aroused as to how London will react in the face of the official statement by Premier de Valera, stated the report.

State of Emergency

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Premier Eamon de Valera has proclaimed a state of emergency in Eire, allegedly because of the landing of United States troops in North Ireland, according to an Eire radio broadcast intercepted here today.

Notes Japan's Prowess

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—A British radio commentator, in a criticism over the British radio on the speech of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, intercepted here, today pointed out that the results obtained by Japan in the first

(Continued on Page 2)

For U.S. Propaganda

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Economic propaganda as well as new military developments will be broadcast to foreign countries by the United States when a new powerful short-wave sending station is completed during the middle part of this month, it has been announced by the White House authorities, according to a Washington report received here yesterday.

Fortune Magazine Admits Supremacy Of Japan in Orient

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—The February issue of the Fortune magazine, in commenting on Japanese superiority in the Pacific conflict, has declared that if Japan succeeds in conquering southeastern Asia, "Japan's defensive position, geographical and economical, will be so strong that nobody will be able to stop her in East Asia," it was reported here from New York today. The magazine added that the United States, therefore, in order to prevent the Japanese from acquiring materials, must defend the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya "even more stubbornly than her own possessions," the report said.

INIMICAL ACTS IN PACIFIC DENIED BY VICHY CIRCLES

No Indication in Islands Controlled by France of Anti-Japan Moves

Domei

VICHY, January 31.—Concerning an article in a Tokyo newspaper regarding anti-Japanese De Gaullist activities in French territories in East Asia and the Pacific, well-informed Vichy circles pointed out that "in territories under the control of Vichy, there is absolutely no indication that can justify the apprehension voiced by the Japanese paper."

Franco-Japanese collaboration is going on satisfactorily thanks to the policy of Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, who is applying the principles of Premier Henri Petain's policy, and, also, to the goodwill of the Japanese Government.

Further, concerning De Gaullist activities in the Pacific islands, the French Government does not know what is going on and can give no indication; consequently, the Government should not be considered responsible, the same circles said.

The Government knows one attitude only and that is the defense of the Empire and faithfulness to the principles defined in the French colonial policy. Furthermore, these principles are being strictly adhered to, especially with regard to French Indo-China, it was emphasized.

U.S. Wounded Reach Sydney

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—According to a Sydney report, the 2,067-ton United States hospital ship, the S.S. Nactan, arrived in Sydney harbor yesterday with more than 200 wounded United States troops from the Philippines.

CHIANG MAY RECALL SOLDIERS IN BURMA

Chungking Dissatisfied With Indifference of U.S., British Toward War in Asia

With dissatisfaction over the British and American strategy of concentrating their efforts in the Atlantic instead of in the Pacific, opinion is gaining ground in Chungking to withdraw the forces which it sent to Burma to aid the British, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Two statements, it was revealed, have been made recently concerning Chungking's attitude over the British and American indifference to the war in the Pacific.

On December 19. Justice Minister Sun Fo threatened that if the United States and Great Britain did not come out more positively in the Pacific, Chungking would be obliged to change its attitude toward Japan. More recently a radio speech was made by General Ho Ying-chin. Intended as a balm for the United States and Great Britain General Ho Ying-chin declared that even though Singapore and Burma are occupied by the Japanese Forces, and however the British and American influence may ebb in East Asia, Chungking will continue its anti-Japanese resistance.

Reflect Growing Opposition

It was indicated that these speeches subtly reflect the growing dissatisfaction in Chungking over the attitude of the British and the Americans.

This dissatisfaction, the Nichi Nichi adds, is now finding expression among the people and the new radical element in Chiang's headquarters is criticizing the government.

The Ta Kun Pao, on January 27, attacked the British and American naval commands for wasting their time on secondary affairs and gave up all hope of reinforcements from either the United States or Great Britain. All other Chungking papers are also severely taking the Americans and the British to task.

It was further revealed that the pro-British and American factions in Chungking which had been trying to cover up the miserable defeat of the British and the Americans in the face of the Japanese Forces are now no longer able to hide the true fact from the people. The failure to send airplanes and warships to Singapore is being looked upon by the Chungking people as evidence of bad faith on the part of their supposed supporters.

Enthusiasm Dampened

Though the Chungking regime sent its best mechanized corps of the Southwestern Defense Army to Burma and had its propaganda mill put out thousands of posters saying "Defend Singapore" and even offered a 1,000 yuan prize for the best essay on the defense of Singapore, Chunking's enthusiasm has considerably dampened with the assertion on the part of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that the real enemy of the United States is not Japan nor Italy but Germany, it was stated. Secretary Knox's statement is revealed to have given Chungking some food for thought. Opinion is now gaining ground for the withdrawal of Chungking forces in Burma.

Behind these developments, it was added, was the political controversy in Chungking which is growing in intensity. Some leaders are insisting that under the present condition, Chungking would only become a watch-dog of British and American interests in East

(Continued on Page 2)

TERRIFIC BOMBINGS FROM AIR SHATTER SINGAPORE DEFENSES AS HARRIED ENEMY FACE DOOM

Drive Toward Moulmein Being Continued by Japanese

PLANES RAID RANGOON

Domei

ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 1.—Japanese Forces are now sweeping toward Moulmein following the occupation of strong enemy positions south of that city yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army Aircraft cooperated closely with land units by blasting enemy troop trains yesterday.

The attack against Moulmein began last Friday morning.

Rangoon Hit Again

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, February 1.—A number of Japanese Army planes, taking advantage of the moonlight, heavily bombed Rangoon airfield, three times last night, in the face of fierce anti-aircraft fire.

Achieving remarkable results, all the planes returned to their bases.

Moulmein Deserted

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, January 31.—Moulmein airfield has been completely destroyed by Japanese air raids while most of the city's inhabitants have fled to the south, declared three young refugees from the doomed city who were met along the Salween River by a Domei war correspondent.

According to these refugees, the city is virtually deserted now in spite of the fact that its pre-war population totaled more than 20,000.

Although the authorities attempted to prevent the people from reading leaflets scattered by Japanese planes, the Burmese read them surreptitiously and felt greatly relieved to learn that the Japanese were not fighting them, they said.

It was further disclosed by the youths that about 5,000 troops were stationed in Moulmein before the war and that land mines had been laid within and around the city.

Moulmein City Described

Moulmein, Burma, where fierce fighting is now taking place between the Japanese and British forces was once a part of Thailand. In those days the city acted as a basis for the Portuguese commercial activities in the Orient, said Nariyoshi Kuga, of the fourth section of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, in an interview with an Asahi correspondent. Mr. Kuga returned here after seven years' stay in Rangoon as a Japanese consul.

"The city of Moulmein with a population of 50,000 has the Salween River running through it," said Mr. Kuga. "The river rising from Tibet is four times wider than that of the Sumida in Tokyo and acts as the border line between Burma and Thailand.

"It was in the middle of the 18th century when the troops from Burma defeated the Thai forces and occupied Moulmein. The city was known as the most important overseas trade port in Burma until the end of the 18th century, during which time mostly teak, an indispensable shipbuilding material, was shipped through the port. At present, the city is the third ranking port exporting rice next to Rangoon and Akyab. The distance between Rangoon and Moulmein is about 150 kilometers which can be covered by train in seven hours.

"From May the rainy season starts and continues throughout September. However, the city is favored with cheerful climate similar to the springtime of Japan for three months of December, January and February.

New East Asian Railway

An epoch-making plan is being mapped out for constructing a East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere railway line connecting Singapore, the fall of which is believed imminent, with Tokyo via Hsinking, Shanghai, Canton and Hanoi, says a local paper, adding that the South Manchurian Railway Company has already started investigation.

Paris Fair in May

Transocean

PARIS, January 23.—The Paris Fair will take place this year probably from May 9 to 25. Foreign exhibitors will be admitted. Inventions likely to aid in overcoming the present shortage of materials will be given special consideration.

Change Name of Southwestern Pacific To Great East Asia Sea, Says Hiraide

As a result of the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the vast expanse of the southwestern Pacific is becoming the inland sea of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was stressed Sunday by Captain Hideo Hiraide, of the Naval Press Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

After referring to the Imperial Navy's glorious victories in the Hawaiian sea battle and the battle off Malaya at the lecture meeting held under the auspices of the Naval Society Osaka branch Sunday morning, the Captain called the attention of the audience to the importance of the southwestern Pacific in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, stressing at the same time that the vast expanse of these waters should be named the Greater East Asia Sea. His speech in gist follows:

"Since some 60 years ago, the waters surrounding Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Australia, have been called 'Asia-Australian Mediterranean.' However, today there is no need of setting off Asia from Australia. The waters should be named the Greater East Asia Sea.

"With the vast expanse of the Greater East Asia sea under the Japanese Navy's command and the rich natural resources produced in the regions at our disposal, we need not fear a protracted war.

"However, in order to utilize the resources to the full extent in the Sea of Greater East Asia, more shipping is needed. Imported materials will be processed and exported. For these purposes shipping increase is essential in the future. For the protection of trade more warships too will be require. I am of the opinion that Japanese shipping should be increased five or six times in the near future."

Lastly, referring to the fighting spirit of servicemen for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia, the Captain concluded:

"It is needless to say that fighting spirit to chase the enemy to the last is essential in the completion of the war. The War of Greater East Asia will result in the enemy's capitulation in their capitals, Washington and London. We must fight until the enemy sue for peace in their capitals."

U.S. Sending Soldiers To Bataan, Singapore, N.Y. Newspaper Says

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The New York Herald Tribune today claimed that allied reinforcements are on their way both to the Bataan Peninsula, in the Philippines, and to Singapore, it is reported here from New York. Singapore today occupied the attention of the vast majority of the newspapers in the United States with the Chicago Sun declaring, "Singapore is harder to defend that Corregidor but much easier to reinforce."

HORI SEES NO IMPORTANCE IN MANUEL QUEZON'S TALK

Most Significant Thing Is That Order Is Being Established In Occupied Areas

No significance whatever was attached to Manuel Quezon's speech made recently, by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at this morning's meeting of foreign press correspondents.

In reply to a question whether Mr. Hori had any comments to make on Quezon's speech, the spokesman said: "It is not important what he says. He is in the camp of the American forces and we don't know whether he made the speech on his own initiative or under force.

"Peace and order is being established in the Japanese occupied areas and it is promptly and steadily making progress under the Vargas administration. That is more important than the speech made by Quezon."

The spokesman was then asked who was representing the interests of Brazil in Japan. He stated that the matter has not yet been decided.

In regard to the probable date of the ending of the Diet session, Mr. Hori indicated that it may adjourn about February 20 but he added that he had no particular information on the subject.

HONGKONG NOW LESS DENSE

Japanese Assist Chinese Who Wish to Depart

Transocean

MACAO, January 19.—Hongkong's population is rapidly thinning out as Japanese authorities are allowing hundreds of Chinese residents to leave the former British colony aboard Japanese steamers, according to reports received here.

Since January 12, Japanese ships have maintained heavy schedules from Hongkong to Macao, Canton and Kwangchowwan.

Each person leaving Hongkong is allowed to carry ¥100, it was reported.

GOODS HELD UP IN BASRA

Turk Commission to Settle Congestion Problem

Transocean

ANKARA, January 21.—The Turkish Government has acceded to the request of Turkish importers and will dispatch during the next few days a Government commission to Basra.

The commission is to take up negotiations there for the transportation of Turkish-owned goods, which have been stored in that city since May last year, owing to lack of transportation facilities.

LADY HAWKINS SUNK BY REICH SUBMARINE

Three Torpedoes Hit Canadian Steamer Off Atlantic Coast Of Dominion

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 31.—Three torpedoes were responsible for the sinking of the "Lady Hawkins," it was reported here from London yesterday in addition to earlier messages on the sinking of this Canadian steamer off the Atlantic coast of Canada.

The ship was returning from the Bermudas to Canada and sank within 25 minutes after being hit. Several officers of the British army and navy, as well as workmen engaged in the building of defenses in Bermuda were on board.

High Command Announces

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—The High Command of the German armed forces announced today in a special bulletin published by the Fuehrer's Headquarters here yesterday:

"German submarines are continuing their attacks on enemy supply shipping in North American and Canadian waters. Thirteen additional ships totaling 74,000 tons have been sunk since the last announcement. The submarine of Captain Hals excelled during these operations.

"Since their appearance on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean our submarines have thus far sunk 43 enemy merchant ships, totaling 302,000 tons."

African Fighting Continues

Domei

ROME, January 31.—War communique No. 602 issued today by the High Command follows:

"In the Cyrenaica, contact is being maintained with the enemy while mopping-up operations on the battlefield continue.

"Aviation on both sides displayed greater activity. Italian and German aircraft vigorously attacked enemy columns on retreat and motorized concentrations. The British air force attempted to interfere with our back lines. Two enemy planes have been shot down by our anti-aircraft artillery.

"German air formations bombed Malta's forts and airfields, from which high flames and smoke columns were seen rising.

"In the central Mediterranean, one of our convoys repulsed without any damage an enemy air torpedo plane attack. One plane which had been hit, crashed into the sea."

Axis U-Boats Sighted

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—Revealing that three to four Axis submarines have been sighted in the proximity of New York and New Jersey coasts of the eastern United States, all merchant vessels plying these waters were warned today by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

It was also admitted by the Navy Department that the Rochester, 6,836-ton United States merchant vessel, has been damaged seriously by a torpedo at an undisclosed point in the Atlantic.

Special War Stamp

Simultaneously with the official announcement of the fall of Singapore which is imminent, a commemoration stamp will be used by post offices throughout the country, it was decided by the Communications Ministry.

Seletar Base Shattered —Floating Dock Destroyed

BRITISH NOW AT BAY

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 1.—Japanese Air Forces mass-raided Singapore four times yesterday and last night, inflicting tremendous damage on military objectives in the teeth of terrific anti-aircraft fire.

Facilities at the Seletar naval harbor were smashed by Japanese aircraft and the 50,000-ton floating dock near the Seletar airdrome was sunk while several ammunition storehouses were set on fire.

Simultaneously, the Rising Sun war eagles rained tons of explosives on a powerful fort situated on the southeastern part of Singapore Island and also on fortresses on Bukum and Blakangmati islands situated due south off the main island.

Only Island Left

Domei

ON THE JOHORE FRONT, February 1.—The British are now brought to bay on Singapore Island after they had to withdraw from the mainland of the Malay Peninsula in the face of fierce, unrelenting attacks of spirited Japanese troops, thus leaving Johore Bahru completely in Japanese hands.

Culminating the unrelenting drives against the retreating British down the Malay Peninsula, Imperial Japanese Forces dashed into Johore Bahru yesterday at 4:45 p.m. after blasting a gaping hole in the center the British Kulai line last Saturday.

Never allowing a moment's rest to the British fleeing out of Kulai, crack Japanese units pursued the enemy closely down the highway as another column of Japanese troops continued spirited attacks along the railway line leading into Johore Bahru.

Retreating without offering any real resistance, British troops blew up bridges one after another after them, and setting fire to every town and village in their withdrawal.

Undaunted, Japanese Forces strung improvised human bridges across streams as planks were held upon their shoulders, allowing their comrades to carry on their vigorous attacks on the British down to Johore Bahru.

Buried mines, barbed-wire entanglements and all obstacles within the city itself were overcome by Japanese troops who did not let up even after entering Johore Bahru until they had reached the very causeway leading into Singapore.

Japanese troops now stand face to face with their quarry across the narrow expanse of Johore Straits on the opposite shore of which the British are now cornered on their island fortress.

Japanese Closing In

Domei

ON MALAY FRONT, February 1.—Crack units of the Imperial Forces sweeping down the Malay Peninsula are now pushing toward the Johore waterway like tidal waves, heralding a fierce offensive on Singapore.

According to reports reaching here from the first line front, the sky over

Johore Bahru is covered by columns of black smoke.

To Defend Till Last

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, January 31.—General Sir Henry Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces at Singapore, issued the following statement today:

"The curtain was finally brought down on the Malay struggle and the battle to defend Singapore will now commence. The success of Japanese Forces was secured by the overwhelming control of the skies by air forces and perfect control of the sea. We are now completely surrounded by Japanese Forces. We are to defend Singapore to the last. Women and children are expected to cooperate with the troops."

Singapore Battle on

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—While confirming the complete withdrawal of British troops from the Malay Peninsula, British authorities have declared that the battle of Singapore has started with the closing of hostilities on the Malay mainland, according to a broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation intercepted here today.

British forces have completed their withdrawal to Singapore Island after putting up a good fight for two months on the Malay Peninsula against well-equipped, superior Japanese troops who had gained aerial supremacy, the report stated.

Reinforcing Defenses

Domei

ON THE FRONTLINE IN MALAYA, February 1.—With the battle of Singapore about to swing under way, British defenders in Singapore have heavily reinforced coastal batteries and pill-boxes within the past few days, according to reliable information received by the Japanese Forces.

These reports further revealed that Malay soldiers fleeing from the peninsula were refused entrance to the causeway leading into Singapore.

Meanwhile, British authorities have prohibited the baking of white bread and restricted the sale of meat and dairy products, while all schools have been closed, the report stated.

Night Advance Described

Accompanying Japanese bicycle troops who, covering 30 miles through the night, made a historic entry into Johore Bahru at the break of day, February 1, an Asahi correspondent also on a bicycle, traveled from the north to Johore Bahru and arrived at a point in the city on Sunday morning from where Singapore Island could be seen over the Straits of Johore. The following is the report of the overnight drive and the moving entry into the long-aimed city by the Japanese Forces, reaching here today from the same correspondent.

"It was 9 p.m. on January 31 that the foremost Imperial Troops started from an undisclosed place toward Johore Bahru. The moon was casting its pale rays over the hills rising in the direction of the city. The soldiers of the bicycle corps, with white bands fastened on their brows advanced along the asphalt road with great speed.

"As we drove along southward, we found bridges completely destroyed by the enemy as was invariably the case everywhere on the Malay front. As the soldiers, shouldering their bicycles, crossed the river by way of a rubber-tree spanning over it, some Indians and Malayans appeared and helped them.

"As we advanced further we saw some soldiers of the engineer corps repairing the bridge. We passed them, exchanging compliments. A ghastly scene was witnessed when we advanced a little further. Through the dark sky a fiery blaze was rising from a certain town. We later learned that the enemy had set fire to pineapple factories.

"A violent explosion resounded overhead and the next moment a brilliant streak shone in the sky over Singapore Island. It seemed to be the searchlight of the enemy fortresses searching for Japanese aircraft. Dull sounds of bombardment were heard and fiery flashes colored the sky over Singapore. The whole scene looked very tragic and heart-rending as it seemed to vividly symbolize the last moment of the British naval base that had so long been claimed impregnable.

"The bicycle troops stopped at the outskirts of Johore Bahru and waited for the day to dawn, while the city lay hushed under the blue rays of the moon and explosions of shells were heard to the right, intermingled with the roar of warplanes flying over our heads.

"At 6 a.m. February 1, we entered the city of Johore Bahru without undergoing much resistance. Now into sight has come a view of the naval port of Singapore, the last British stronghold in East Asia. Low hills on the island and the famous causeway, destroyed in two places were clearly seen."

Bulgar Loan Over-Subscribed

Transocean

SOFIA, January 19.—The Bulgarian Premier has announced that the subscription list of the internal loan would be kept open for an indefinite period, although the loan, originally fixed at 3.5 milliard leva, has been over-subscribed by approximately 260,000,000 leva. The list was to have closed some days ago. The new closing date will be decided at a meeting of the Cabinet Council shortly.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, February 2

YOMIURI—Imperial Forces Sweep Through Malay Peninsula

NICHI NICHI—Imperial Forces Close in on Singapore

KOKUMIN—General Offensive on Singapore

HOCHI—Desperate British Defense Against Germany

Imperial Forces Sweep Through Malay Peninsula

YOMIURI

The Imperial Army Forces operating on the Malay Peninsula at 4:45 p.m., January 31, stormed into Johore Bahru and completed its occupation. Situated in the southern extremity of the peninsula, the occupied town is known as a key strategic point for the defense of the Island of Singapore across the Johore waterway.

During 55 days since their landing at a corner of the Malay Peninsula, the Imperial units have swept through the jungle area covering a distance of approximately 1,100 kilometers, during the course of which they had 92 major engagements with the enemy resisting desperately in order to halt the Japanese advance. Carrying out cyclonic drives through the peninsula, they achieved these glorious war results unprecedented in the war history of the world during this short period of time. We know no appropriate words to express our gratitude to the gallant activities of the Imperial Forces.

Although Johore Bahru is a town of a small population, it forms the last wall for the defense of Singapore by land. How fatal the blow is to the British defending the island is beyond our imagination. As the Imperial Forces entered Johore State, fully aware of the impossibility of the defense of that state, the British troops bombarded the causeway at two points as they retreated to Singapore from Johore Bahru. Thus cutting off the junction between the Malay Peninsula and Singapore Island, the enemy is trying to put up their last resistance against the Japanese offensive.

Completely occupying Johore Bahru, the Imperial Forces are now within a hailing distance of Singapore and have perfected preparations for a general offensive on the last base of operations of the enemy. In order to make it a Gibraltar in the East, the British spent over 20 years and huge expenses of approximately £50,000,000 for the construction of the Singapore fortress.

Although they will put up desperate resistance at this stronghold, the control over the sea and air is already in the hands of the Imperial Forces. As the island itself has been exposed to the furious bombing operations of our air force almost every day, little can be expected of this fortress now. General Archibald Wavell, Commander of the Anglo-American forces in East Asia, declared that the defense of Singapore is almost impossible unless new reenforcements are sent from the homeland. Premier Winston Churchill, too, at the recent session of the Parliament, hinted the fall of Singapore in the near future by saying "there is to be more serious reports in the future than the defeat in Malaya."

The days of Singapore, which has been the base of British imperialistic operation in East Asia since 1819, are already numbered. We pray for the glorious success of the Imperial Forces attacking the island.

Imperial Forces Close In on Singapore

NICHI NICHI

Carrying on an undaunted, speedy onslaught, the Imperial Forces have reached the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and occupied Johore Bahru. They have already launched an offensive against Singapore across the small strait. It was on December 8 when the Imperial Forces effected a landing in front of the enemy at the northern corner of the peninsula. Advancing through the jungle area in pursuit of the enemy and encountering the broiling heat of the tropical zone, they occupied enemy positions, one after another, and steadily expanded their operations. Successful execution of military operations in this area had been believed next to impossible by the British. Despite this general belief, the gallant Imperial Forces accomplished this difficult task and expanded operations.

With Penang falling into Japanese hands, not only is the whole of Malaya in our control but our air force have bombed frequently key strategic points in Sumatra across the Malacca Strait. The British air force defending Singapore has already been decimated and the island of Singapore is now filled with enemy remnants and frightened people. The fate of Singapore, the base of British imperialistic operations in East Asia during the past 160 years, is now doomed before the relentless offensive of the Imperial Forces.

How pivotal Singapore is for the defense and economy of the British Empire need not be reiterated here. It is no exaggeration to say that the British Empire has been supported by this fortress. The coup de grace of the Imperial Forces is about to be dealt to the heart of the British Empire. Renewing our gratitude, we pray for the military success of our forces attacking this most strategic base in the world.

General Offensive on Singapore

KOKUMIN

It has become only a question of time before Singapore, the stronghold of British imperialism in the Orient, which has been known as an impregnable fortress will fall into Japanese hands. The imminent fall of Singapore is suggestive of the fate of the British Empire. The fate of Singapore has been sealed under the dust of Japanese troops.

At 4 p.m. on January 31, crack units of Japanese Expeditionary Forces completely reduced Johore Bahru. With the British defense forces driven into a corner of Singapore the general offensive on the British fortress was launched by the Japanese Forces. The morale of the Japanese has reached the peak. The people behind the guns are filled with joy at the news regarding Japanese occupation of Johore Bahru.

Fifty-five days have elapsed since the Japanese expeditionary forces effected a surprise landing on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula on December 8. In 55 days the Japanese Expeditionary Forces have covered 1,100 kilometers with the average speed of 20 kilometers daily, overcoming various difficulties and hardships. During this period under review, the Japanese Forces engaged in 92 battles with the enemy forces. The booty gained by the Japanese Forces during the campaign include 330 field guns, 550 machine-guns, 250 tanks, 3,600 automobiles. The number of war prisoners captured by Japanese reached as many as 8,000 in addition to 5,000 war-dead left on the battlefield.

Every shell fired by Japanese Forces on Singapore means the bell announcing the downfall of the British Empire which has long maintained its influence over East Asia. The fall of Singapore will mean Japanese domination over the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Desperate British Defense Against Germany

HOCHI

As actions of Japan, Germany and Italy aiming at the construction of a new world order become more positive and keen, maneuvers of the Anglo-American camp naturally have become more intensified.

The conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet-Iran alliance is nothing but a British attempt to maintain the old order in Southwestern Asia by persuading the Soviet Union and winning Iran over to its side. The British operations for the maintenance of the status quo have lost their positive aspects. The Anglo-Soviet-Iran alliance is by no means the positive expansion of British influence in Southwestern Asia, but it should be interpreted more properly as a negative defense measure against the anticipated German spring offensive, when it is expected to sweep through from the Caucasus to Iran, Iraq, Suez and Africa.

The Soviet authorities, too, have been feeling considerable uneasiness over the spring offensive of Chancellor Hitler's army. Although the Red army is reported to have made counter-attacks on the Germans in mid-western Russia taking advantage of the severe winter season, when the spring comes, operations of the German mechanized corps will be intensified again, against which the Soviets are now forced to take necessary measures.

As the German spring offensive is now believed to have Southwestern Asia, Suez and Africa as its direct objectives rather than the landing on the British Isles, it is quite natural for Britain and the Soviet Union to try to defend their common interests with Iran as their defense wall. Such is the true nature of the Anglo-Soviet-Iran alliance recently concluded.

Although both Britain and the Soviet Union have promised in the alliance that they would defend Iran from all invaders, it is nothing but a manifestation of their intentions trying to halt German offensives and, if possible, to attain their imperialistic ambition in Iran.

No optimistic view is warranted as to Turkey, too. The fact that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, accompanied by the British Ambassador in Turkey, held conversations with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin recently, commands our careful attention and countermeasures against the Anglo-Soviet plot toward Turkey must be sought.

BIG INCREASE SEEN IN ALIEN LABORERS

2-Million Allied Men, Women Working in Germany Today Get Good Care

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 31.—In Germany, 2,140,000 allied workmen and women are employed according to latest official figures. Of these, 1,670,000 are men and 470,000 are women. Nine hundred sixty thousand are employed on farms and 50,000 as domestic servants, waiters, etc. The others are employed in commerce and industry as well as in transportation. They come from 25 nations.

Before the last World War, Germany employed almost 1,000,000 alien workmen. After that war, this number decreased to 100,000. Then it increased again and shortly before the present war broke out, it had reached 500,000.

The Ministry of Labor declares that the Reich desires that foreign workmen should be employed under the same conditions as German workmen. An exception is made in the case of a large number of Poles for whom special arrangements have been made. Contracts have been made with the states from which aliens come and conditions of employment were laid down accordingly.

In some instances, the alien workmen are better off than the Germans, as for example, they cannot be conscripted for labor. On the other hand, they enjoy all the social amenities of the German working class such as paid holidays, and they also receive a special bonus when they are married.

Apart from these alien workers, there are also one and one-half million war prisoners employed in Germany. The double meaning attached to this employment of alien labor in Germany as stated by the Reich's Ministry of Labor is that first of all the other European nations thus make their contribution to the Reich within the economic sphere while the Reich is engaged in a fight to the last against the Bolshevik foe. Second, this employment of alien labor is described as a practical step toward the creation of a European economic realm from which those countries will only benefit.

In case an individual should not find work at home, he is given an opportunity to work at some other place within the European realm. Thus, it is also said, the number of unemployed in several small European nations has decreased if not even disappeared during the past months, thanks to employment given to them in the Reich.

Thai Dictionaries Donated

For the convenience of Japanese soldiers now playing an active part in Thailand, 300 copies of Japanese-Thai dictionaries of his own compilation were donated recently to the War Ministry by Dr. Zensetsu Oya, a lecturer of the Kyoto Imperial University Medical Department, says a report reaching here from Osaka. In anticipation of the present day situation he started studying the language three years ago and recently completed the dictionary compilation, adds the report.

GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE NEW BANKING ORDINANCE

Will Ban Financial Institutions In Occupied Areas With Enemy Capital

Clarifying the Government's policy regarding the treatment of foreign banking institutions in Japanese-occupied areas in southeastern Asia, Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, testifying before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Saturday, intimated that the Government will order closure of all banks operated solely under enemy capital.

However, special consideration will be given even to enemy banks which show willingness to cooperate with the Japanese financial policy, he said.

Referring to the exchange control policy in such areas, Finance Minister Kaya said that all remittances to enemy countries, including areas under the control of the Chungking regime from Chungking Chinese who have secured dominant, economical and financial positions in the Japanese-occupied areas, will be prohibited, with the exception of those directed to Japan and other areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He added that such remittances will be made, however, only through Japanese-controlled banks.

U.S. MARINES IN TIENTSIN DON'T CARE FOR TOMMIES

Cause for Hatred Lies in Fact That Churchill Dragged America Into War

Transocean

TIENTSIN, January 22.—An example of the so-called Anglo-American collaboration is contained in a news report published by the Yung Pao here.

The report states that 145 American marines from Peking and eight British soldiers belonging to the signal corps of the British Embassy at Peking, who are interned at the American barracks in Tientsin, are hostile toward each other.

The American marines, claiming that the United States has been hoodwinked by British Premier Winston Churchill are demanding the removal of the eight British soldiers living in the same room.

The British soldiers also object to staying with the marines on the ground that the latter are so impolite.

Koga Inspects Fronts

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 31.—Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, returned here yesterday from an inspection tour of Hankow, Kiukiang, Anking and Wuhu, the press section of the Japanese Navy here officially announced this afternoon. Vice-Admiral Koga started on his trip on January 21, added the announcement.

BELGIAN WOUNDED GIVEN GOOD CARE BY GERMANS

Walloon Volunteer Tells Brussels' Mothers Not to Worry About Their Sons

Transocean

BRUSSELS, January 20.—"No wife or mother in Belgium who has a husband or son in a German hospital need have the slightest worry about his fate," writes a volunteer of the Walloon Legion who was wounded on the Eastern Front, in a letter published in the Brussels paper, Pays Reel.

"We are simply showered with favors," the letter continues. "Whether in a field hospital, on a hospital train or in a hospital in Germany—everywhere kindhearted nurses attend to us in untiring friendliness. Somehow, they seem to anticipate all our wishes. Little presents are handed to us almost daily. A bar of chocolate is presented to us one day and the next day we are surprised with a glass of wine or a box of cigarettes."

LEGION IN FRENCH AFRICA ENTRUSTED WITH BIG ROLE

Governor-General Boissont Reaffirms Loyalty to Vichy Government

Transocean

VICHY, January 19.—On the occasion of the institution of a Court of Honor of the French Legion of War Combatants in the French African Empire, Governor-General Boissont of French West Africa stressed in a speech at Dakar yesterday that the special duties incumbent on the Legion in French Africa were considered as forming an integral part of the mother country, with which it was united under the leadership of Marshal Petain.

Boissont pointed out that the Legion was the advance guard of future French renascence. The victorious resistance offered by the Dakar garrison marked the beginning of this renascence based on national union and loyalty to Marshal Petain, he stated.

Turk Defense Bonds

Transocean

ANKARA, January 22.—The Turkish Government has decided to offer for sale a further Turkish £50,000,000 worth of Turkish defense bonds in addition to the already issued bonds amounting to £50,000,000. The proceeds will be used for defense and mobilization costs in Turkey.

Three Meatless Days

Transocean

ANKARA, January 22.—Three meatless days have been decreed for Egypt by the Minister of Interior, according to a report received here from Cairo. The days are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, when no meat may be consumed or sold.

CHIANG TO RECALL SOLDIERS IN BURMA

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia and that, therefore, the regime must be fundamentally reorganized by forming a military cabinet in order to continue anti-Japanese resistance. It was pointed out by the paper that the Chungking leaders are now awakening to the fact that they must defend themselves without depending on the United States or Great Britain.

Can't Help British

Domei

NANKING, January 30.—Chungking forces, which were sent to Burma to aid the British in concerted operations against the Japanese, are in no position to give any material aid in stemming Japanese advances, a weekly report of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China disclosed today.

The American volunteer air corps, dispatched to Burma in response to British pleas for succour, also is not proving of much value, while American arms and ammunition which had been sent to Burma for its defense, are now proving to be of invaluable use to the Japanese instead of the British, the report said.

The report says that the Chungking air force has dropped bombs on only one obscure and insignificant village in French Indo-China and is in a terrible plight with its officers deserting to save their lives.

On the China front, continued the report, Chungking losses have been great due to repeated Japanese attacks, while deserters are increasing daily and replacements difficult to obtain. In addition, orders for uniforms for Chungking soldiers are difficult to fill.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, compromise between the Chungking and Communist forces seems unlikely, just as oil and water will not mix, the report said, disclosing that the two forces are at odds again and that fighting between them is raging furiously in various sectors in China.

Eire's Stand Firm Against British Act

(Continued From Page 1)

seven weeks of the war have been greater than that gained by Germany in two years and a half.

Japanese Forces are now pounding at the very gates of Singapore, and although the British troops are fighting bravely and stubbornly, the battle is a tragic counterpart of the last stand now being made by United States forces in the Philippines, the commentator said.

Successful defense of Singapore always has been the cause of much worry to the British authorities, he said.

The resistance being made by British troops in Malaya is a great inspiration to Britain, but, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in his speech in the Commons, the only thing which will check the Japanese advance is the firm and unshakable unification of the British Empire, he said.

FALL OF SINGAPORE BREAKS UP BRITAIN

British Empire Communications Would Be Completely Severed

The fall of Singapore will mean the disruption of Singapore's communications with the outside world, total loss of Britain's lucrative markets and the breaking up of Britain's despotic administrative policy in East Asia, according to the opinion expressed by Yakichi Terada, a critic of international affairs, writing in the February issue of the monthly magazine, Koron.

"When Singapore falls," he states, "her communications between England, Australia, Canada and South Africa will be interrupted. Naturally, Burma will be placed in difficulty and the British influence on Thai will be lost."

No Materials for Her

"However, the most important effect of the fall of Singapore to the British Empire will be an economic one. That is to say, Britain will lose her territories of exploitation and will also lose the supply of oil, rubber, tin and other vital materials, which she used to obtain from the Netherlands East Indies and Borneo. Of course, her investments in Thai will be deprived and trade with Thai and Malaya made through Singapore will naturally be gone. Even the rubber and tin resources in Malaya will be entirely lost.

"Another result will be the breaking up of the clever British administrative policy in East Asia. British colonial administration was most successful in India because utmost attention was paid to India owing to the latter's vast rich resources.

"The scheme Britain played is devilish. She educated five million Indians and made them work under only 10,000 British officials. Military service was opened to the Indians and in 1919, it was made possible for an Indian to reach the rank of a regimental commander. So far, everything was good but riotings took place when British promises were not fulfilled after the close of the first World War. Such is the clever British administrative policy that brought the effective rule in India but this will be broken up when Singapore is lost."

U.S. Exploitations Recent

In contrast with Britain's intrigues and exploitations in East Asia, Mr. Terada declares the invasion of the United States into East Asia was quite recent and consequently, the American exploitation of the East Asian races is far limited in comparison with the British activities.

"The vast resources included within India, Australia and New Zealand are practically controlled by the British Empire," he writes, "and even the Netherlands East Indes is actually exploited by Britain.

"Although the Netherlands came to East Asia after Portugal and Spain, the Dutch, however, lost their influence to Britain. However, the British authorities let the Netherlands East Indies remain and made it her watch dog. Thus, in the event Singapore, which had so long been the base of British intrigues in East Asia, falls the British influence in Asia will certainly totter.

"England being an island, her defense is perfect as long as an enemy is not allowed to land. Repeated attacks by the Normans taught the British this lesson. Thus, it became important for Britain to construct a strong navy to defend the island. Of course, the British Navy had another mission of fostering British expansion abroad. It is after the Hundred Years' War that Britain gave up a great army. Since then, her basic policy has been for the construction of a great navy so that ocean routes would be controlled.

Possessions Expand

"For bases for her oversea operations, she selected points on peninsulas or islands that form important places in the route from England to the East, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Suez, Port Said, Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

"Of these bases, Singapore has played a very important role as it forms a center of communications lines to India, Australia, Japan, China and the South Sea Islands.

"Singapore was originally owned by the Netherlands, but because it is such an important point, Britain took it. In the 18th century, England fought the Netherlands when there developed a revolution in the Netherlands and the King asked for British aid. Thus, the East Indies came under the British control temporarily. However, as France annexed the Netherlands, the East Indies became French territory, but soon England regained them by force. Then as the Netherlands was revived at the Vienna Conference following the downfall of Napoleon, England returned the East Indies to the Netherlands. England thus made the new Netherlands her watch dog.

British Influence Strong

"England never lost anything by the establishment of the new Kingdom of the Netherlands, as the Anglo-Netherlands Treaty of 1823 guaranteed the freedom of trade in the East Indies to England and the Netherlands. It also promised that territories of England and the Netherlands would not be ceded to any third nation and that in case either signatory gave up the territorial rights of any of its territory, the other can interfere. Of course, the Netherlands East Indies belongs to the Netherlands, but she has not become entirely free of British influence.

"That was not the end of the British intrigue. They had Singapore and Malacca transferred to them. At that time, those places were wild, infested with pirates and, thus, were not considered of much value. Yet, Singapore has been a strategic base. The Malay Peninsula was divided under the rule of various Rajahs and was undeveloped. But Britain developed there rubber plantations and opened tin mines, using Chinese and Indians as laborers.

"Formerly, the Thai territory extended to the Bay of Bengal, and thus, Malaya was not directly connected with Burma. But the British pressure caused the loss of her territory and also made Thai dependent on Singapore economically.

"Next to be mentioned is the division of Borneo. Borneo is now divided into two parts, southern and northern. Because of the unnatural existence of British Borneo, the area including Sumatra, Dutch Borneo and Celebes is placed in a very unfavorable position.

Started in 1882

"It was in 1882 that Great Britain commenced to construct Singapore as a great fortress, and the first plan was completed in 10 years. Besides the Singapore fortress, we must consider the British Asiatic Fleet. Hence, Great Britain believed that Singapore would be very difficult to attack either from the Continent or from the sea.

"But now Singapore has lost its route to America, and is separated from Thai, while Hongkong and British Borneo are occupied by the Japanese Forces. Therefore, the defense strength of Singapore is already seriously weakened. The advance of Japanese Forces from Thailand into Malaya and the occupation of Penang and other important points have further reduced the defense strength of Singapore."

Alluding to the aftermath of the loss of Singapore, the critic claims that Britain may try to hold Australia and the Indian Ocean, but he states the benefit she will derive is problematical because meanwhile, the Japanese Navy will be in a very advantageous position to renew attacks.

Rehabilitation Program

Regarding a difficulty which he thinks the Japanese Government will encounter after the fall of Singapore, he states it is the question of reestablishing a new order in the vast occupied territory. First of all, the former British structure in military, economic, administrative, cultural, welfare and other activities have to be removed.

Subsequently, in adopting policies for building the desired new order, the writer is of the opinion that the former British methods and German colonial policies must be studied, while actual conditions in each district must be fully investigated so that fitting policies can be decided upon. In the conditions thereof, he opines, policies to be followed by Japan after the fall of Singapore will be historically significant.

British Must Fall Back On Singapore Islands; Johore Good as Lost

Domei

BERNE, January 31.—The Neue Zuercher Zeitung, influential Zurich daily, commenting on reports that the Japanese now are hammering at the gates of Singapore, declared today that, since the British defenders are unable to stem the Japanese drive at a point 50 kilometers north of the Johore Causeway, they must now defend Singapore island itself, leaving a small bridgehead on the mainland. The newspaper said that although Singapore is considered impregnable from the sea side, military experts believe the British fortress is vulnerable from the continental side. Unless the British airdromes and air force on the island are defended to the last "regardless of price," Singapore is doomed, the Swiss paper added.

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PORTUGAL TO SEND TROOPS

1,000 Soldiers to Leave for Angola As Reinforcements

Transocean

LISBON, January 20.—The Portuguese steamer, Quanza, is leaving here today with 1,000 soldiers to reinforce the garrison in Angola.

The ship will also carry two groups of Portuguese officers of 20 each, who will take charge of the training of native troops in Angola and Mozambique.

Another Portuguese steamer, the Sao Thome, will leave here within the next few days with war materials for the Portuguese colonies.

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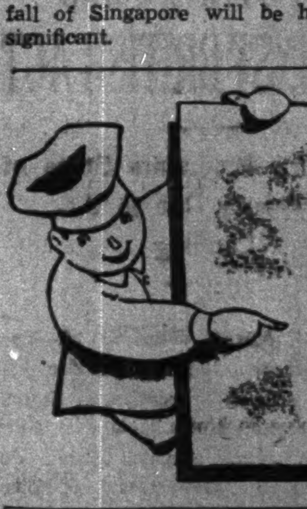

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Japanese Units Take Johore Bharu

Through Coconut Grove

Wherever Japanese soldiers go, they march heads up, chests out. Fear has no place in their hearts; it only exists among enemies. Fear has been the cause for many sudden disappearances of the enemy forces in the face of a possible Japanese attack. Such was the case at Kavieng, the chief town in New Ireland where crack units of the Japanese fighting forces in the picture above effected a landing without receiving or firing a single shot. The occupation of Kavieng opens the possibility for a flank attack on other British possessions located in this region. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. Otsu No 17-415)

FILIPINOS REQUESTED TO HELP BY VARGAS

Citizens of Philippine Islands Urged to Cooperate With Japanese Forces

Asahi Service

MANILA, January 31.—Jorge B. Vargas, head of the new civil administration of the Philippines, in his first radio address to the people at 4:30 p.m. today, urged the people to cooperate with Japan which has promised the people of the Philippines an honorable independence and strive for the attainment of the common object.

In a stirring address, he stated in substance:

"The Philippine Islands has been caught in the eddy of the War of Greater East Asia through unavoidable circumstances. At this moment the major portion of the Islands is now in the hands of the Japanese Forces.

"In regard to the administration of the occupied territory, the Japanese military command has adopted a sincere and generous attitude and we must reciprocate by cooperating with the Japanese in maintaining peace and order. To preserve law and order, a civil administration organ made up of Filipino people was established.

"We appreciate the attitude of the Japanese military authorities who have permitted the establishment of this civil administrative body to be composed of Filipinos under Japanese guidance. The members of this new body have all pledged to do their utmost, with the firm conviction that it would contribute to the maximum welfare of the Filipinos.

"As head of the civil administration, I desire to express my sincere hope that all the Filipinos will return to their homes and carry on their legitimate activities and contribute to the restoration of peace and order in the Islands.

"The maintenance of peace and order is a prerequisite for the restoration of a tranquil normal life, for without public peace, there will be anarchy and disturbances. Our crops must be harvested; our farms cultivated; the transportation facilities and communication system, restored; and various other works resumed. But these cannot be done in an atmosphere of fear, disturbance or anarchy. These activities cannot be resumed unless the Filipino people cooperate fully with the Japanese. The sooner we can reconstruct and take measures for the utilization of the remaining facilities, the greater will our happiness be. The pulse of economic activity will beat faster; tranquillity and peace will then be our reward.

"As the result of the War of Greater East Asia, we are now outside the pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

WAR SUMMARY

Concerning the war results gained by Japanese Army Forces, at various fronts during the period between January 24 and 30, the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 3:30 p.m. Sunday:

1. Malay Area:

Japanese units, advancing along the western coast of Malaya, annihilated on Janauary 20 the British 45th Brigade in the vicinity of Bakri and Parit Sulong on the left bank of the Muar River. On January 23 Japanese Forces launched a fierce onslaught upon about 4,000 British troops in the neighborhood of Batu Pahat and Senggrang.

Establishing strong positions along the line extending 20 kilometers between Batu Pahat and Senggrang, enemy troops resisted stubbornly, but, our forces, in close concert with air units, broke through enemy camps and on January 26 completely occupied Batu Pahat.

The Japanese Forces, after taking the town, marched to the vicinity of Rengit and inflicted a fatal blow upon about 4,000 British troops, seizing a large quantity of arms and munitions, including 39 tanks, 164 guns and 243 automobiles.

Continuing a steady drive along the western coast, Japanese Forces repulsed enemy resistance in the vicinity of Pontian Keehil and on the evening of January 30 reached a point south of Pulai.

Meanwhile, our forces operating in the central Malay front, after defeating enemy troops in the neighborhood of Yong Peng on the morning of January 24, covered by powerful air units, on the same evening launched an offensive upon British troops around Kluang.

The enemy offered a dogged resistance, but unable to hold their line against severe raids of Japanese aircraft and a series of night attacks, began to retreat, while Japanese Forces on the night of January 25 secured the line betwten Ayer Hitam and Kluang.

Since then powerful units of Japanese Forces changed their course toward Jemaluang via Kahang to cooperate with another Japanese unit operating in eastern front, while the main force continued its drive, putting to rout enemy remnants at various points.

The main force of Japanese troops passed through the line between Simpang Rengem and Rengam on the evening of January 25, and occupied Kulai on January 30.

In the meantime, Japanese Forces operating on the eastern coast of Malaya, on January 26 crossed the Mersing River and took Mersing the same day.

Marching to the line connecting Mersing with Jemaluang at noon on January 27, our forces are continuing a southward drive in hot pursuit of enemy remnants.

While cooperating with land forces to facilitate their advance, Japanese Aircraft carried out a series of aerial raids upon Singapore, inflicting severe damage upon enemy air bases in and around the city and giving a fatal blow to the British air force in Malaya.

In the vicinity of Endau, Japanese planes shot down many enemy aircraft which attacked our vessels.

During the period under review, Japanese army aircraft shot down 64 enemy planes, 11 of which are unconfirmed, and destroyed 11 aircraft on the ground, bringing the total to 75.

2. Burma Area:

The Japanese Forces, which on January 21 passed through a mountainous region on the Thailand-Burma border in the vicinity of Myawaddy, further occupied enemy positions in the neighborhood of Fagyiyan on the same evening.

The same Japanese troops on January 23 completely occupied Kawkareik region. Then the Japanese troops, in defiance of bad weather, further marched on, defeating enemy forces everywhere on the way, and their vanguard on January 28 passed through Kyondokyondo.

Meanwhile, the main force of Japanese Army flying units in order to check enemy attempt to reconstruct their air forces, are now continuing bombings on the enemy air bases in the neighborhood of Rangoon.

The Japanese Army flying units during the period under review shot down 70 enemy planes (of which 24 are unconfirmed) and destroyed 8 planes on the ground.

3. Philippine Area:

The main force of Japanese units attacking enemy troops on the Bataan Peninsula on the evening of January 25 captured enemy stronghold in the neighborhood of Balanga, and on January 28 they further advanced to the southern side of Orien.

Meanwhile, another party of Japanese Forces are now attacking enemy forces depending on strategic positions south of Bagac on the western coast.

The Army flying units, cooperating with land units, attacked the Limay airfield and destroyed two enemy fighters on the ground.

4. British Borneo Area:

Crack units of the Army operating in the British Borneo sector on January 24 occupied Sandakan, and saved the Japanese residents there. The Japanese Forces in the Sandakan campaign captured two heavy machine-guns and 389 rifles.

5. The Netherlands East Indies Area:

The Imperial Army forces operating in the Borneo district at dawn on January 24, in close cooperation with navy units, successfully landed at a

(Continued on Page 3)

DOMEI SCRIBE TELLS OF KAVIENG LANDING

Correspondent on Spot Reveals Outpost Taken Without Firing Single Shot

By Domei Correspondent

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN KAVIENG, January 30.—I was one of the very few privileged newspapermen to witness the fall of Kavieng.

We were standing on the deck watching flying fishes leap out of tropical waters and sail gracefully through the warm air and disappear into turquoise waters as the evening sun set on the western horizon.

Suddenly, we were warned by a wireless flash that our forces operating against Rabaul, in New Britain, had sighted enemy submarines lurking in a nearby area. For the first time, it dawned on us that we were cruising somewhere near the equator. That night we slept early.

On the following morning, we were awakened by a clamor and excitement as our soldiers made last-minute preparations before boarding launches to stage a surprise landing against New Ireland.

Outside we could only hear waves splashing against the hull of our ship. We went on dock but could not distinguish distant objects as the surroundings were still pitch-black, although deep-blue tropical skies above were filled with twinkling stars.

The purring sound of launches became fainter as they plowed through the waves and neared the shore, but we didn't hear a single shot of enemy fire.

As dawn began to break on the eastern horizon, we could see the faint outlines of graceful coconut trees swaying in the equatorial breeze, sil-

(Continued on Page 3)

GREEK NAVY SENT TO ASIA

Vest Pocket Fleet to Operate From Netherlands East Indies

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 1.—It was reported from New York today that the magazine, Newsweek, has learned that most of the Greek fleet, including one cruiser and nine destroyers, which has been operating with the British navy ever since the Axis occupation of Greece, has been shifted from the Mediterranean to the Orient and will operate from bases in Netherlands East Indies.

Vanguards Reach Shore Opposite Singapore Island

PONTIANAK FALLS

The vanguards of Imperial Forces that have been advancing southward through the Malay Peninsula reached the shore opposite Singapore island on the evening of January 31, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. Sunday. The communique stated:

"The vanguards of the Imperial Army Forces that have been advancing down the Malay Peninsula reached the shore opposite Singapore island on the evening of January 31.

"Fifty-five days since landing on the Peninsula, the Imperial Land Forces advanced about 1,100 kilometers while the fighting units advancing by ships covered as much as 650 kilometers. About 250 bridges were repaired on the way. During this period, main units of the Japanese Forces engaged in more than 99 consecutive battles.

"War results for this period are as follows: (including those destroyed) 330 guns; 550 machine-guns; about 250 tanks (including armored cars); 3,600 automobiles; provisions, fodder and fuels in sufficient quantities to fill the needs of our troops; about 8,000 prisoners; enemy bodies left behind, about 5,000. In all, about two enemy divisions were destroyed."

PONTIANAK COMPLETELY OCCUPIED

The complete occupation of Pontianak, in the western part of Dutch Borneo, by Imperial Forces on January 29 was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Sunday. The official announcement reads:

"Imperial Army Forces operating in the western part of Dutch Borneo completely occupied Pontianak, an important enemy point, on January 29."

AIMS OF PRESENT WAR EXPLAINED BY HIRAIDE

Object to Wipe Out Anglo-U.S. Domination, Says Naval Press Chief in Nagoya

Captain Hideo Hiraide, chief of the Naval Press Section, addressing a huge crowd which jammed the Municipal Public Hall in Nagoya January 3, declared that "the objective of the Greater East Asia War is not aimed at mere attainment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere but complete obliteration of Anglo-American domination from the face of the earth."

Captain Hiraide said with grim determination that to secure victory, "we must be prepared to sweep to the gates of the enemy capital" and that "we must cross the broad Pacific expanse to Washington to bring the United States to her knees."

The chief objective of Japanese military operations, Captain Hiraide asserted, must be the United States rather than Britain because "Britain's resistance will collapse sooner than generally anticipated."

Although the fight will be long and the trials manifold, Japan fully is prepared for a protracted struggle as she has all the materials necessary for a successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia war, Captain Hiraide concluded.

AXIS NATIONALS WATCHED

Brazil Bans Transmission of Axis News

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—All Axis nationals residing in Brazil were ordered today to report their professions and activities by February 15 to local police as the Brazilan Government took positive measure to control Axis nationals living in Brazil.

At the same time, police authorities in Brazil issued a warning that Axis residents who do not comply with the order will be subjected to penal servitude or fines.

Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, yesterday issued a decree prohibiting all Axis news transmission and correspondence from Brazil.

INSTITUTE TO ENHANCE E. ASIA CULTURE FORMED

To Sponsor Buddhist Meeting And Give Language Courses Spoken in Sphere

An inaugural general meeting of an institution tentatively known as the southward Buddhism Institute was held at the Dentsu Kaikan in Koishikawa-ku on Saturday in the presence of Dr. Tetsujiro Inoue, Masaharu Anesaki, Makoto Nagai and other dignitaries from the Board of Information, Army and Navy, Foreign and Education Ministries.

With the smooth progress in the War of Greater East Asia, bringing closer the Buddhism ties between Japan and various countries in the south, the International Buddhists' Association has deemed it necessary to carry out a common research centering around experts in Pali, Sanskrit and Tibet languages and Buddhist history for the enhancement of Buddhism in the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Apart from sponsoring Buddhist conventions to be participated in by those from the southern regions, lecture meetings, short courses for various languages of the countries in the south and publications on Buddhism, will be some of the plans to be undertaken by the newly created organization to foster Buddhist culture.

SINGAPORE PEOPLE JITTERY

Rumors Flying That British Garrison Will Be Abandoned

Domei

SAIGON, February 1.—An Australian radio broadcast intercepted here last night revealed that with Japanese troops rapidly converging on Singapore, the morale of the people on the island is at the lowest ebb with rumors flying that the British garrison will be abandoned.

The broadcast said the situation "is quite serious," and has caused Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to give a special broadcast reassuring the people the British naval base will be defended to the last.

All Key Points Completely Occupied by Nippon Army

10,000 CAPTURED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON JOHORE FRONT, February 1.—Johore Bahru, which holds the key to Singapore, was at last completely occupied by the Japanese Forces at 4:45 p.m. yesterday. During 55 days since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces operating in the Malay Peninsula covered a distance of over 1,100 kilometers, during the course of which they repaired about 250 bridges and had 92 major engagements. Thus while carrying on a drive of 20 kilometers per day on an average, they repaired an average of five bridges and engaged with the enemy about twice every day. As it is confirmed at present, the Imperial Forces decimated approximately two and a half divisions of the enemy troops, besides taking prisoner about 6,000 Indian troops and 4,000 British, Australian and Malayan soldiers.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE RETREAT OF FORCES

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The retreat of the British force operating in the southern part of Johore State to Singapore was formally announced by the British Military Headquarters in East Asia, according to a dispatch reaching here from Singapore.

MERSING COMPLETELY OCCUPIED

Domei

ON MALAY FRONT, February 1.—Mersing, a key strategic point on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, was completely occupied by the Japanese Forces on January 26. Sweeping down southward through the hilly jungle area in the southeastern part of Johore State, the Japanese have been storming toward Johore Bharu like tidal waves.

ALL KEY POINTS ARE TAKEN

Domei

ON MALAY FRONT, February 1.—With the occupation of Mersing, all key strategic points in the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula have fallen into the Japanese hands, including Kota Bharu, Torenganu, Dungun, Kuantan and Endau. Together with the falls of Kota Bharu and Kuantan, the occupation of Mersing meant the loss of three large naval and air bases in the eastern coast of the peninsula by the enemy.

JAPANESE FORCES BREAK THROUGH SKUDAI

Domei

ON MALAY FRONT, January 31.—Vanguards of Japanese Forces, which had been advancing along the central highway north of Johore Bharu, this morning penetrated through Skudai and at noon reached an important point south of the town. These Japanese units are now continuing a steady march.

JAPANESE BLAST ENEMY IN BATAAN

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, February 1.—Large formations of Japanese Army aircraft yesterday again flew through fierce anti-aircraft fire and blasted United States troops on the Bataan Peninsula.

RANGOON BOMBED AGAIN BY JAPANESE

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Flying in large formations, Japanese planes this morning heavily bombed Rangoon, causing severe damage to military establishments in and around Rangoon, reported a Rangoon dispatch reaching here. Big fires started at several places in the city, the report added.

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM MOULMEIN

Domei

SAIGON, February 1.—A British communique issued in Rangoon last night announced that British forces defending Moulmein, in the face of the Japanese drive, have withdrawn completely from the city and have retreated across the Salween river. The announcement also said Martaban, north of Moulmein, was raided yesterday by Japanese planes. However, no details were given. Meanwhile, it was announced here formations of Japanese bombers attacked Rangoon twice yesterday at 9 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. and inflicted damages on military objectives.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT BOMB ENEMY TRANSPORTS

Domei

JAPANESE NAVAL AIR BASE, January 31.—Crack units of the Japanese Naval Air Force yesterday bombed and sank one 5,000-ton enemy transport and damaged two others in the Banka Strait, between Sumatra and the island of Banka.

Escorted by British warships and fighter planes, the ships were sailing in a large convoy heading toward Singapore when sighted by the Japanese air units, which immediately launched their attack.

Simultaneously, other units of Japanese naval planes, operating near the Lingga Islands, south of Singapore, yesterday attacked another British convoy escorted by reconnaissance planes and heading north, causing heavy damage.

JAPANESE SEVERELY ATTACK MOULMEIN

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 31.—Crack Japanese units, which crossed the Ataran River in Burma yesterday, are now delivering fierce attacks upon Moulmein from the south and east,

OUTLOOK DECIDEDLY BAD FOR ROOSEVELT

Week's Survey of Diplomatic Front Indicates 1942 Not His Lucky Year

President Roosevelt, far from enjoying an improved situation this year as he has pretended in his vituperations against the Axis Powers, will find the mounting indignation of the American public against his reckless policy reach a point where his name will not be mentioned without a curse, a survey of the week's events on the diplomatic front indicates.

It is less than eight weeks since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but the smashing advances of the Imperial Forces are nevertheless already the cynosure of the world.

It was only about two months ago that the United States, Britain, Chungking and the Netherlands boasted of the supposedly iron front of the so-called A.B.C.D. ring, with such strongly fortified bases as Rangoon, Singapore, Manila and Hongkong forming the key points in the ring. Once the Japanese Forces rose in arms, however, they smashed mercilessly some of these strategic points, while others, though yet to be taken, are in a state comparable to a candle flickering in the wind.

Second Line Collapsing

To add to the enemy's plight, the second front that extends over a diameter of some 8,000 kilometers in the vast Pacific is steadily being reduced by the Japanese Forces with the result that the enemy, without a chance to prepare any defense, is forced to scatter in all directions.

In the Burma sector, our units have occupied Kawkareit and are continuing their lightning advance toward Rangoon. The air units, working in collaboration with land forces, are showering a rain of deadly missiles on the capital of Burma almost incessantly, operating from bases situated only about 150 kilometers away. Due to such devastating raids, Rangoon as well as military establishments in its vicinity has been completely blasted and the enemy air reinforcements, far from efficient to compete with the Japanese aces, are losing an average of about 40 planes a day, thus facing an eventual annihilation.

In the Malay sector, crack units of the Imperial Forces have taken practically all important enemy positions in the Johore State, either wiping out enemy forces or forcing them to flee. The remnants who managed to escape are continuing their last desperate struggle at Johore Bharu before fleeing to Singapore, their tombstone in East Asia.

In Borneo, Japanese units further reduced Balik Papan in the southern part of the island while in the Celebes our brave officers and men crushed enemy troops at Kendari. The Imperial Air Units in the meantime, have secured complete control of the Macassar Strait, Molucca Sea, Flores Sea and the Banda Sea, shooting down or destroying on the ground, to the last plane the enemy air force in these regions.

Another Success

The brave and gallant units of the Japanese Forces scored when they landed at Rabaul on New Britain Island and at Kavieng on New Ireland, converting these points into strategic bases for the Imperial Forces.

As mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, our invincible units have carried out other advances with astounding swiftness, advancing beyond the Equator. The Netherlands East Indies, termed by its own Government the shield of Australia, will have no means whatsoever of holding its own in the face of the irresistible Japanese onslaught, thus exposing Australia to grave menace. The anxiety of the Australians over their country's fate is all the more acute since America and England, their "protectors," are in no condition to protect themselves, let alone their offering aid to other countries.

In addressing the Diet, Premier General Hideki Tojo declared that the Japanese Government is prepared to give independence to the Philippines. No sooner had his statement been transmitted to the 16,000,000 Filipinos than, they expressed jubilation for Japan's magnanimity, congratulating each other over their emancipation from Anglo-American tyranny and slavery thanks to the Japanese Empire.

The citizens of Manila and farmers in the rural districts, now completely at rest, returned voluntarily to their places of work and took their first step toward participation in Japan's holy task of establishing a common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia.

New P.I. Gov't Formed

On January 23, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, entrusted the weighty mission of heading a new administrative machinery in the Philippines, to Jorge B. Vargas, the newly appointed Mayor of Greater Manila. In a remarkably short space of three days, Mayor Vargas appointed able men to various posts in the new central administrative body of the islands, thus making a glorious start for an independent Government.

The independence promised to the Philippines will go a long way toward stirring the inner antagonism harbored by the Asiatic races against Britain, most outstanding being a movement among the Burmese people for independence.

In broadcasting from a radio station in Rangoon, the Burmese Education Minister openly attacked the coercive policy which the British Government had pursued for years and at the same time, made a laughing stock of the British army in Burma by revealing their utter powerlessness. It is also rumored in the Tavoy and Mergui areas that youths, priests and students are launching a large-scale anti-British campaign.

In India, under the leadership of Mahatma Ghandi, the Indians on January 24 proclaimed the country independent of the crafty British, holding a gigantic demonstration on January 26 in spite of the efforts of the British troops to quell them.

The British Government, to which India is tantamount to a life-line, is exerting desperate efforts in "protecting" India in the face of its repeated reverses. However, it is quite clear that when the Imperial Forces occupy Burma in the near future, the attitude of the Indians will undergo a complete change and the day is not far off when the last of the Englishmen will be expelled from the country, thus concluding centuries of British domination.

Preparations Made

Meanwhile, the invincible forces of our allies, Germany and Italy, have launched skirmishes this week for the forthcoming major offensive of Japan, Germany and Italy on the anti-Axis Powers.

The mechanized units of Germany and Italy, in storming a strategic point in Cyrenaica, took innumerable tanks, armored cars and guns from the fleeing enemy, and are effecting a further thrust into the enemy line along the Mediterranean in collaboration with fresh Italian units which landed on the Libyan coast on January 27.

On the other hand, the Italo-Reich combined air force is concentrating its attack on the Island of Malta, scoring great achievements each day. Affected by the debacles suffered in the Pacific war zone, British morale in the Mediterranean is considerably deteriorating so that the domination of this area by the Axis Powers is believed possible once they launched a general attack.

In the northern Atlantic, the gallant crew members of the U-boats are likewise scoring gigantic accomplishments sinking enemy warships or severing the commercial route between Canada and Africa by attacking enemy merchantmen.

The Government of Thai, which declared war on the United States and Britain on January 25, has ordered its 500,000 troops to take part in the Japanese offensive on Burma, contributing much to raising the morale of the Axis camp.

U.S. Plot Fails

At the end of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, the United States was unsuccessful in achieving the real object of the convention. Even Sumner Welles, who is well-informed on Latin American conditions, found himself at the end of his resources in "buying off" these countries.

The common severance of diplomatic relations with Axis Powers, and the termination of commercial and financial relations with them, which were proposed by the United States, failed to bear fruit, the conference having ended in a victory for Argentina and Chile in maintaining strict neutrality.

It is the consensus of opinion that President Roosevelt, who boasted that the situation will turn for the better in 1942, will be the target of public curse before any of his promises are fulfilled.

Landing on New Ireland

A Japanese Navy landing party occupies Kavieng on New Ireland, thus threatening Australia. Picture shows the bluejackets entering a shattered defense position of the enemy. (Censored by Navy Ministry, Otsu No. 17-411)

GERMANY EXTENDS LOAN TO RUMANIA GOVERNMENT

Object Is for Further Intensification of Joint Efforts in Current War

Transocean

BERLIN, January 19.—A new loan amounting to RM 600,000,000 for Rumania was provided for in a new agreement signed for 1942 between Germany and Rumania at Berlin on Saturday.

Discussions conducted in this connection between German and Rumanian economic experts centered on a possible intensification of joint war efforts.

During 1942, too, Rumania will remain one of the most important suppliers of agricultural products to Germany. It will, in addition, supply Germany with mineral oil.

On the other hand, Germany will supply Rumania with machinery and equipment to increase the output of its agricultural industry.

Indonesians of Minahassa, Celebes, Happy Under Japanese as Prophecy Comes True

The Indonesian inhabitants of Minahassa, Celebes, are said to be happy that the word of one of their prophets has come true. This prophet said, according to their tradition, that the region would be liberated from the tyranny of the Cat's Eye, meaning the British, and the Red Hair, or Netherlanders, and be placed under the kind rule of the Messengers of the Great King on a White Mount, which they take to be the Japanese troops now occupying the area.

It was chiefly under the influence of this prophecy, so the story runs, that almost all the Indonesian soldiers were willing to surrender to the Japanese Forces when the Rising Sun flag was hoisted over the Minahassa area.

The Indonesians were gored on to fight the Japanese by their Dutch masters but there was no fight in their hearts. At the first opportunity they were ready to lay down their arms.

This defeatism among the rank and file of the Indonesians was disclosed by the many prisoners taken by the Japanese on their advance in the Celebes. A certain Indonesian lieutenant, according to an Asahi field dispatch from Menado Friday, said that he found it impossible to prevent his men from surrendering to the Japanese on account of the utter defeatism among them.

Captured at his defense post around Tondano, the 28 year old lieutenant told the Asahi correspondent:

"We first knew of the attack of the Japanese Army when we saw many scouting planes flying over us. There were 158 non-coms and men in my unit, all mobilized on December 8. These men had been called up from the retired list. They were residents of Minahassa, aged 30 to 50.

"I knew from the first that the Japanese soldiers were far stronger than us. This was apparent merely from the better arms they had. It seemed foolish to resist the oncoming Japanese. We first encountered them on January 11, when great confusion was wrought among us. I had thought this inevitable and was not very particular about my men surrendering. Of course I was not in a position to suggest my men to surrender, but I tried as far as possible to shun the spearhead of the Japanese thrust and we retreated over hills and streams, until my unit was reduced to two men, including myself.

"Finally I was taken prisoner by the Japanese. My father is now in Germany as a war captive. He fought against the Germans in the current European War on the side of the Netherlands. I have a wife and child and my only desire now is to see them soon, now that I am safe under the generous protection of Japanese soldiers."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

produce out of his abysmal solitude something really creative.

Here we observe the author's faith in the vitality of youth which cannot be crushed so easily, or his view of life. At the same time, inasmuch as the way to which Junichi had hewed himself out was not the popular trend of the time but an orientation designed to modernize the ancient traditions which his grandmother had related to him, it will be realized that the anticipated development which was to follow the prevailing confusion would be in the form of classicism, or transcendentalism, or subjectivism, or at any rate something akin to these.

And therein is plainly indicated one road which intelligent people, who had thus far kept apace with the development of the individualistic trend of thought, thereafter followed. This, in a word, constitutes the transition in this country from Naturalism to Neo-Romanticism. Thus the work under review may also be said to have delineated the varied phases of this transitional period, or that it represents the tendency of the author himself, an advocate of one aspect of Neo-Romanticism, who perceived such transitional phases in the signs of the times following 1907.

The robustness and reasoning power of Junichi, dragged as he was to the very depths of chaos and to the brink of danger but who in any case found a harmonious way of life, are indeed common to all youth and, at the same time, reflect the author's own temperament. Being such a type of novel, the work impresses the reader, not so much with the skill or minuteness of its descriptions and psychological analysis, as with the superfluity of subjective and speculative elements.

Generality of Writers

As a work of art it seems to be somewhat deficient. It is also regrettable that the author grasps the abovementioned trends of thought merely in a phemonenal sense. But on the other hand it is broad in scope and ambitious in design, and must be considered as an important work of this author. Just to have grasped, to this extent, the varied aspects of the ideological drift of the years following 1907 and the atmosphere engendered therein—generally speaking, the life of the intelligentsia—was a feat which, despite its speculative redundancy, the generality of writers of the time could not have so easily matched.

One is indeed impressed by the greatness of the author when one considers the fact that at a time when there were many writers of the later phase of Naturalism who chose to recognize the object of the novel only in transcriptions of narrow experiences of their instinctive selves, he has here, in this work, brought together various types of the intelligentsia, set them a drift in the contemporary current of thought, and manipulated them with an independent constructive vigor.

The unpopular novelist Oson of the story represents the author himself, while the lecturer Takuseki is a projection of none other than Soseki Natsume (reviewed elsewhere in this volume). In this respect we believe the work will arouse some interest. But what is more to the point and which we particularly desire to stress is the fact that the current of thought depicted here bears a similarity of more than passing interest to the most recent trend of our world of fiction—the present phase, out of the chaos of which such schools as "Japanese Romanticism" are rising. For one may well affirm that the author has grasped the drift of his contemporary realm of thought as thoroughly as the work suggests such a similarity.

Further, Seinen is an example of the author's representative works of his anti-Naturalist period—the period, as pointed out elsewhere in this volume, which constituted the second phase of his literary career. What was acknowledged to be his masterpiece produced during that time is Gan (Wild Goose), 1912-4. This is a more skillfully constructed novel than Seinen, containing as it does a wealth of artistic variegations. In short, Seinen in this respect does not represent the author's abilities at his best.

Other works published since the beginning of the first phase of his career are Maihime (The Dancing Girl), 1889; Utakata no Ki (A Transient Record), 1889; Fumi-zukai (Bearer of the Letter), 1890; Vita Sexualis, 1909; Kinka (Gold Coin), 1909; Mozo (Delusion), 1911; Okitsu Yagoemon no Isho (Testament of Yagoemon Okitsu), 1912; Oshio Heihachiro,* 1914; Yasui Fujin (Madame Yasui), 1914; Sansho Dayu, 1915; Jii-san, Baa-san (Grandpa, Grandma), 1915; Takasebune (Takase River Boats), 1916; and many others, all of which are worthy of note for various reasons. Of these, Mozo is an autobiographical novel. In a separate account** of this author we mentioned the fact that from the time he wrote his next work, Okitsu Yagoemon no Isho, he began to take a deep interest in historical novels, later shifting to exhaustive historico-biographical works. Shibue Chusai,*** 1916, and Izawa Ranken,**** 1916-17, may be reckoned among his representative output in this field. Because of the tendency therein disclosed, he was highly rated even by his literary opponents, the Naturalist writers. These works were more highly esteemed than his fictional and dramatic creations.—(K.B.S.)

* A famous revolutionary who put into practice the doctrines of the Wang Yang-ming School and was executed by the Tokugawa Shogunate on the charge of treason.

** See Kamen (Mask).

*** Shibue Chusai (1805-1858) was a well-known Confucian scholar and physician, a disciple of Izawa Ranken.

**** Izawa Ranken (1777-1829) was a noted physician of the Tokugawa period.

(The End)

CHUNGKING FEARS ATTACK ON NEAR EAST BY GERMANY

Fuehrer May Take This Move to Support Japan's Drive Into India, Says Paper

Transocean

MACAO, January 19.—That the South Seas hostilities and the European war are already inseparable and that Germany will sooner or later attack the Near East in order to support the Japanese drive toward the Indian Ocean, is the opinion of the Ta Kung Pao, influential Chungking journal, in an editorial yesterday, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The paper sees grave danger to the Allies in such a move as United States arms are to be sent to Russia via Iran while the United States expeditionary force must pass through the Near East in order to contact the enemy. Should Japanese Forces appear in the Indian Ocean, the Near East route would be barred for the Allies.

Continuing, the paper says that a modern submarine can navigate 15,000 nautical miles while the distance between Singapore and a Red Sea port is only 3,683 nautical miles. If the Allies cannot hold Singapore and the Indian Ocean, even if the United States had 5,000,000 troops and 50,000 tanks they would not be able to find a suitable place to land because Portugal is not as safe as the Near East while the transportation capacity of Northern European routes is small, concludes the Ta Kung Pao.

Interests Not Represented

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 29.—German interests are not represented in Chungking, it was stated by the Wilhelmstrasse upon inquiry by foreign press representatives. It was furthermore declared that as far as Germany was concerned the only Chinese National Government was at Nanking.

BLUEPRINT OFFERED FOR FUTURE ORDER

Retired Colonel Thinks Co-Prosperity Sphere Should Not Be Limited to East Asia

Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, retired, who created quite a sensation by bombarding the British gunboat, Ladybird, on the Yangtze River in December 1937, stated in an article in the February issue of Sozo (Creation), that the Japanese administration should be extended as far as the island of Madagascar. Under the title "Reconstruction of the world," the retired Colonel stated:

"What struck me as being particularly worthy of praise was the blow dealt on enemy forces at Pearl Harbor, Manila, Singapore and other enemy strategic points by air units of the Japanese Army and Navy at daybreak of December 8, 1941, the day on which the Imperial Rescript for the declaration of war on America and Britain was proclaimed.

"This was not only an important and well-timed blow from the strategic point of view, it was also the signal for the reconstruction of the world. The blow so effectively dealt by the Japanese Air Units marks the beginning of a new world and the end of Anglo-American tyranny over mankind.

"Several years ago, I declared and insisted that an airplane is tantamount to a Japanese sword. The Japanese sword is not just a blade that cuts well but the sword-smith puts his heart and soul in creating the blade and the sword thus completed is wielded by the user with his whole spirit. The same implies to airplanes. They are constructed by men who put their heart and soul into the work and piloted in the same spirit. Cannon, tanks, and other arms are no doubt excellent weapons in carrying out an armed conflict but not in the same sense as mentioned above.

"Barrel rolls, loop the loops and other stunt flights can be performed at will by pilots who put their heart and soul into the operation. Planes costing up to several hundred thousand yen and manned by a small crew can attack and sink a capital ship constructed at an expense of millions of yen and having over a thousand men on board. No word is fit to describe such a superhuman achievement.

"The enemy may have machines that function perfectly, and dare-devils who might be willing to undergo various stunt flights for the sake of publicity, but it is doubtful whether there is one man among them who is prepared to dash his plane against an enemy plane, if necessary, during an aerial combat. As I already mentioned, an airplane may be likened to a Japanese sword; it can be handled effectively only by those who possess true Japanese spirit.

"In order to attain an optimism in the operation of an air fleet, however, it is essential to have necessary bases. Consequently, some opine that Japan should occupy all the air bases in the Pacific while others are more abstract. Still others say that Japan should take over such vital materials as tungsten, coal, rubber, tin, etc. through creation of a co-prosperity bloc in the south. In my opinion, these are nothing but self-centered principles and they are not necessary for the Yamato race.

"Half the waters of the Pacific, Australia, New Zealand and other countries in the south and Madagascar in the west should be placed under Imperial administration. What is there that prevents Japan from expanding the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to these vast areas instead of limiting it to East Asia only?

"When these regions are placed under Japanese administration—and only then—it is possible for the people in Manchoukuo and China in the north, those in Australia in the south and others as far west as India, to find security. This is a holy mission resting on both shoulders of the Japanese Empire and Japan must and will see to it that the weighty mission is fulfilled. A task of creating a new world, a world in which mankind can live in peace and fairness, has begun. December 8, 1941, marks the dawn of a new order in the universe."

Internees in India In Safe Condition, Says Kasumigaseki

All Japanese internees in India are living safely and their freedom of action is not necessarily limited, states the Foreign Office, according to a report just received from Sweden. The report added, that following visits made recently by the Swedish Consul-General at Calcutta of the Japanese residents interned in the neighborhood, he found the internees living without much inconvenience and they are able to freely contact Japanese consular officials with official permission. The report further disclosed that 1,500 Japanese internees recently arrived in Calcutta to be interned in several provincial regions, and it is claimed they were taken from there to some other places.

BRITISH PLANE CRACKS UP KILLING TEN PASSENGERS

Carried High Explosives Which Exploded When Machine Hit Ground

Transocean

MADRID, January 22.—A British four-engined mail plane crashed near Tarifa, it was announced from Algeciras last night. Ten people were killed.

The ill-fated plane left Gibraltar yesterday morning. Shortly afterwards it met with the accident near Tarifa.

It was later learned that in addition to the passengers, the plane carried a load of bombs which exploded with a loud detonation when the machine hit the ground.

All the persons on board were killed and blown to bits by exploding bombs to such an extent that identification was impossible. Most of the passengers are said to have been high British officers.

Van Kleffens at Washington

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—To discuss urgent policies with respect to defense of Allied positions in the South Pacific, E. N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, arrived in Washington yesterday and immediately visited the White House, it was revealed here today from the United States capital.

Damascus to Rebuild Mosque

Transocean

ANKARA, January 22.—The Majat mosque in Damascus, which was destroyed during the British attack on the city, will be rebuilt, according to reports received here.

AUSTRALIANS FEAR INVASION BY JAPAN

Deputy Prime Minister Does Not Agree With Churchill's View

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—It was reported from Melbourne today that Deputy Prime Minister Francis Ford, charging the British Government for not sending aid to Australia, has announced the Commonwealth Government does not agree with Prime Minister Churchill's views that a Japanese invasion of Australia is only remotely likely.

The Australian War Cabinet, he said, believes that it would be "perhaps somewhat less hazardous" for a Japanese attempt at invasion of Australia than for a German attempt at invasion of Britain.

Mr. Ford added that advantages to Japan of successful invasion are so obvious that Australia must gravely assume that such an attempt might be made.

Belittle London Drama

Observers commenting on the vote of confidence given Thursday in the House of Commons to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, said that the British Prime Minister and his feeble endeavors resembled a 20th century version of the famous Shakespearean play, Comedy of Errors, according to Domei.

Declaring Prime Minister Churchill not only committed numerous unforgiveable blunders, but failed to fulfil promises to the British people, the same observers pointed out that:

1. Churchill must be held responsible for thousands of British soldiers martyred on battlefields in Europe, Africa and Asia since the opening of war.
2. Churchill told the British people that the British blockade was choking Germany, but increased shortage of supplies and materials in Britain indicates the British are suffering from the Reich's counter-blockade.
3. Churchill said British submarines are routing German U-boats in European waters, but German submarines have registered more than 15,000,000 tons of ships either sunk or heavily damaged.
4. Churchill promised the British House of Commons that British forces would destroy the enemy at the Maginot Line, then at the island of Crete, but instead Britain on both occasions failed miserably.
5. Churchill declared at Ottawa not long ago that Britain did not want war, but he told United States representatives in 1936 that Britain must fight and crush Germany.
6. The British Dominions were told that the British Government respected the sovereignty of smaller nations, but immediately following the statement, he transferred Jamaica, Santa Lucia, Trinidad and British Guinea to the United States without their consent.

Suma Meets Suner

Domei

MADRID, January 30.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, visiting the Foreign Office today, conferred with Foreign Minister Serrano Suner for an hour concerning problems arising from the Rio de Janeiro conference. The Japanese Minister also exchanged views and information with Foreign Minister Suner regarding the international situation.

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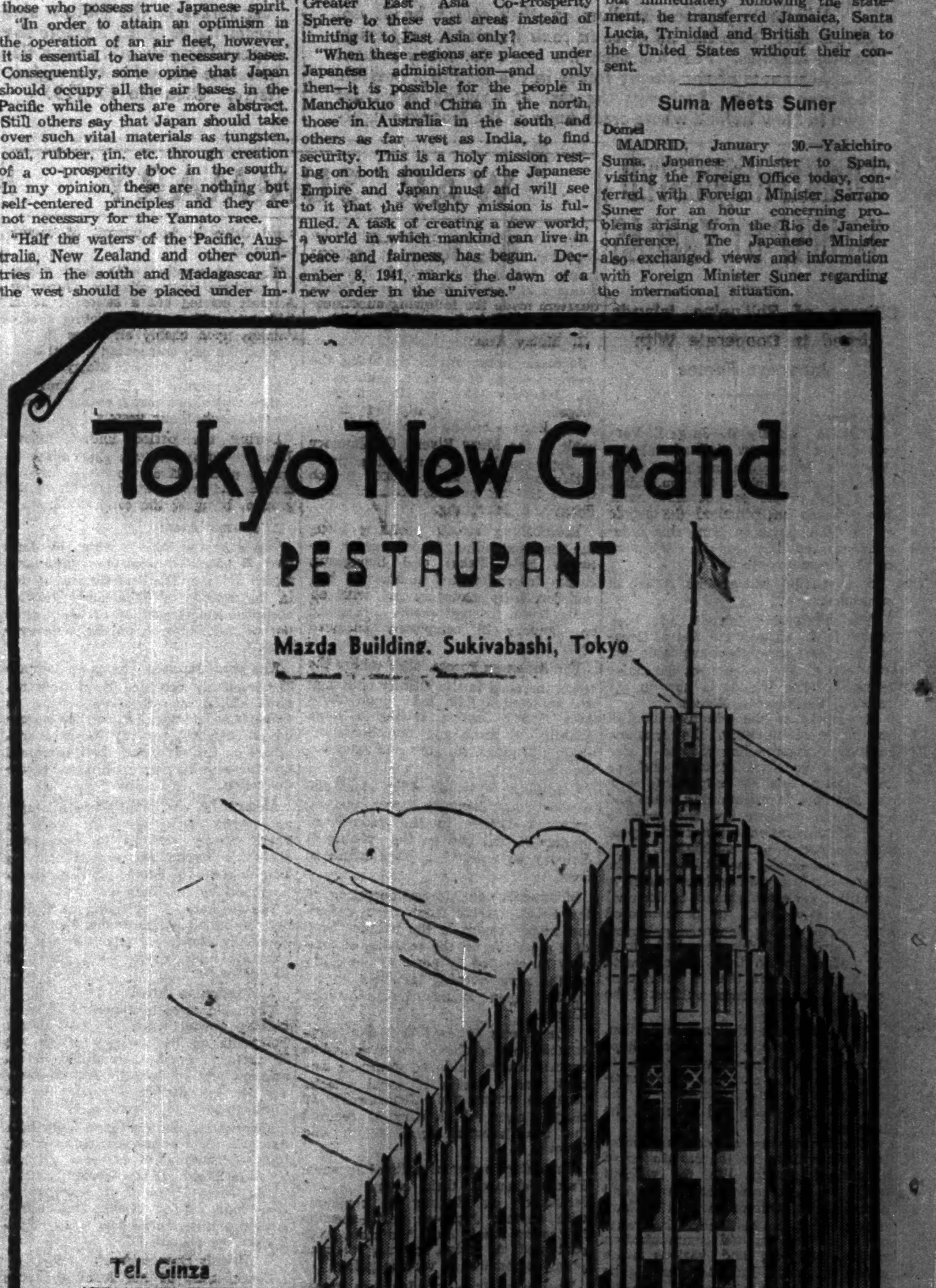

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DEFENSE OF MALAYA UPSET BY JAPANESE

Captured British Officer Says He Didn't Expect Drive Along West Coast

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, January 30.—The Japanese military strategy of attacking Singapore from the western coast of Malaya, where defenses are the weakest, have completely upset British defense plans, it has been admitted by a commander of the 15th British Battalion, who was captured two days ago during the battle of Benut, in western Johore.

According to the captured officer, British defense of Malaya hinged on impregnable lines of resistance extending along the eastern coast of the peninsula from Kota Bharu, in Kelanten State to Mersing, in Johore State.

Despite this, the Japanese launched piercing thrusts from the west coast to force the hasty transfer of British troops to that sector and a complete reorientation of fighting plans.

While admitting that Japanese strategy has effectively been executed, it was bitterly admitted that British military leaders were guilty of gross miscalculation.

As the result of this tactical error, British forces now have been deprived of every means to defend Singapore from the Malay Peninsula, and must now wage a defensive battle from Singapore, confessed the British officer.

British Pessimistic

British military authorities, frantic over the Malayan and Burmese situations, now believe that even a miracle will not turn the war in Britain's favor in these areas, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the British air force in East Asia has been smashed, the Yomiuri reported from Stockholm, quoting reliable information from London, according to Domei.

General Henry Royds Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asia forces, time and again has reported to his home Government that unless air reinforcements are sent immediately, his forces will be annihilated sooner or later, the report said.

The report asserted that the London Government now virtually has given up hope of holding Malaya and Burma.

War Situation Resume

Fighting in the Malay Peninsula neared to a climax as Japanese Forces, smashing through desperate British defenses, captured Kulai Saturday and swept on to the south of Skudai, approximately 15 kilometers north of Johore Bahru this morning.

A Japanese aerial reconnaissance disclosed not a shadow of the enemy in the vicinity of Pontian Kechil on the western coast or in the region of Kulai except a few Indian soldiers guarding the Singapore watermain.

Vanguards of Japanese Forces had completely occupied Kulai, 28 kilometers from Singapore by Saturday evening, while other Japanese units were reported hotly pursuing British forces in the direction of Senai, only 19 kilometers from Johore Straits.

Sledge-hammer aerial attacks on Singapore continued with unabated force with Japanese warplanes inflicting paralyzing damage to enemy airbases on the island.

The Imperial Headquarters announced that mass formations of Japanese Navy bombers raided Singapore on January 29, setting ablaze airdrome facilities and battering hangars and runways beyond repair. Two enemy planes were said to have been shot down in the raid.

In Burma, Japanese Forces, which bowled their way across the Attaran River, were conducting crushing offensives from the east and south against the enemy in Moulmein, which Burmese refugees described as a "deserted city." Land-mines were said to have been planted within and without the city by British defenders to check the Japanese drive.

Confirming Japanese field dispatches, the headquarters of the British forces in Malaya announced that Japanese Forces started a large scale offensive in the sector east of Moulmein, while fierce fighting was said to be going on in the region south of that city.

Meanwhile, Japanese aircraft carried on undiminished activity over the far-flung area. One Japanese Naval Air unit, which discovered a large enemy transport convoy protected by warships and combat planes in the Banka Straits near Sumatra on January 30, sank a 5,000 ton vessel and heavily damaged two other ships. Other Japanese Naval planes on the same day scored brilliant results against another enemy transport group in the vicinity of the Lingga Archipelago south of Singapore.

The Imperial Headquarters further announced that Japanese aircraft blasted a group of enemy vessels concentrated in the port of Padang on the west coast of Sumatra on January 27 and 28, sinking six transports and setting ablaze or heavily damaged five others.

The communique added that Japanese Naval bombers destroyed five enemy planes and severely damaged one enemy ship during the raid on Singapore on January 27.

In the Philippines sector, American forces were back-pedalling before a sweeping Japanese offensive toward Mariveles. In a futile attempt to slow down the Japanese advance, American troops were resorting to scorched earth tactics, burning down civilian homes and causing great suffering to innocent non-combatant Philippine civilians.

To Train Collegians

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—The United States Navy Department has announced that the marine corps has commenced a program to enroll more than 5,000 college students as candidates for reserve commissions to help supply a large number of junior officers in the rapidly expanding corps, it was reported here from Washington today.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, February 1

YOMIURI—Power of Tri-Partite Alliance
ASAHI—Advancing on the Enemy's Last Stand
HOCHI—Advice to Diet Members
MIYAKO—Future of Australia
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Southern Construction
KOKUMIN—Anglo-American Attitude Toward Australia

Power of Tripartite Alliance

YOMIURI

Japan, Germany and Italy are closely united in their common ideals and aspirations for creating a new order by smashing the attempt of Britain and the United States to dominate the world. In this sense, the wars going on in the East and in the West are inseparably related.

Japan's success in East Asia will immediately strengthen the positions of Germany and Italy. Pointing out the great role being played by Japan in the present world war, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in an address commemorating the ninth anniversary of his accession to power, Friday, declared that "Japan's highly successful war results promise inevitable destruction of our enemy."

Parallel with such brilliant war results, it is most encouraging to see closest national unity in each of the three Axis nations. This is a striking contrast to internal troubles in which Britain and the United States are finding themselves. This national unity is no other than an expression of understanding by the Axis nations of the true significance of the war, as well as their belief in final victory.

The Democracies so far have continued to indulge in invasion and exploitation everywhere in the world on the pretext of "peace and liberty." However, the time has come for such villainous measures to be completely wiped out.

Advancing on the Enemy's Last Stand

ASAHI

The Japanese Forces after occupying Kuala Lumpur, advanced from different points, sometimes joining together, into the Malay Peninsula. From all directions the Imperial Troops are now rushing through Johore, which is the last stand for the enemy on the peninsula. Shortly a decisive battle will be staged against the British allied forces made up of English, Australian and Indian soldiers.

The forces advancing along the central railway line have already approached Kulai, an important point in Southern Johore on the morning of January 30, and the advance guards are now at the northern suburb of that town. The forces that advanced along the western coast have seriously defeated Australian troops and are steadily advancing southward. All forces are rushing rapidly toward Johore Bharu. Furthermore our air forces have inflicted heavy damage on enemies at various important points.

The enemy has loudly declared that at Singapore they have 18-inch fortress guns that are dreadful. But before the determined advance of Japanese Forces, British morale is now broken. A Stockholm dispatch therefore says that the British defending Malaya would abandon the peninsula and be bottled up in Singapore.

Japanese Forces are surging toward Singapore, conquering the tropical heat, jungles, swamps, and enemies, to defeat the last British stand in East Asia.

Advice to Diet Members

HOCHI

At the beginning of the present Diet session, we urged the session to be short and the time of interpellation to be limited. Now it has been proved that the session is likely to be closed by the end of February, as the members are cooperating with the Government. It is a very satisfactory development.

But we wish to draw the attention of the Diet members to the necessity of the determination expressed by them in executing the war being maintained permanently. It is useless to criticize their past acts or thoughts. If they have realized their mistake they must act accordingly.

The members of the House of Representatives have been active in the Diet one year longer than the term they were elected for. As they have cooperated with the government and assisted the Imperial Rule they must be fully satisfied. At this moment they must fully reflect upon their past acts and thoughts, and decide their future attitude. It would be wrong for them to become candidates for the next election if they feel that they were mistaken in the past, in recognition of the present condition of Japan.

Future of Australia

MIYAKO

It is quite a farce to see Australia Panic-striken before the Japanese advance in the southern regions because little did she dream of Japanese attack and boasted of her "impregnable" national defense.

With the whole Malay Peninsula now virtually under Japanese control and Singapore on the verge of collapse, how could Australia boast of security of her existence? In such circumstances Australia should once and for all abolish "White Australia." If she really wishes to share in the co-prosperity with the East Asiatic nations, she will be warmly welcomed. Anyway, the day is near when there will be an end to "White Australia."

Southern Construction

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Regarding the method for establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Premier General Hideki Tojo explained from the political standpoint, and President Suzuki of the Planning Board from the economic standpoint at the present Diet. Details have furthermore been clarified by the interpellations. Thus the way for Japan's future advance has been made clear. It is necessary today to mobilize every talent and ability in the country for this great task, but also there is danger of various different views being expressed and thus bringing confusion. The greatest need at present is to win victory in all fighting fronts, and then to expand our national strength.

As to the economic construction in the southern area, views are centering on the three points of resources, currency and industry. How to dispose of rubber and copra oil surplus? If such products were not properly disposed of, the life of the inhabitants will be threatened and also there might be caused difficulty in political control of the area. How the supply and demand of fibers are to be adjusted? That is the second great question. The currency question will also affect the local condition. Industrial development has also to be considered and planned in full consideration of the distribution of materials in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Southern area, and from the standpoint of trade, defense and transportation facility.

Sugar industry is the first to be fully studied. The production cost of sugar in Java is lower than that in Taiwan. Thus there is a view that rice should be planted in Taiwan instead of sugar, while another strong opinion is supporting the sugar industry in Taiwan from defense and transportation standpoint. The condition of farmers in the Netherlands East Indies must be fully considered in deciding this question.

Full attention must be given to the life and welfare of the inhabitants of southern territories, and that is the aim of the present War of Greater East Asia. Of course it takes time to fully establish the co-prosperity sphere, and it may be unavoidable to have certain conflicts in the meanwhile.

If the process of establishing the co-prosperity sphere is divided into two sections, the first stage is for Japan to increase her national strength and thus truely become the leader of East Asia, and in the second all races and nations in East Asia will be enable to enjoy welfare and independence. That is to say, when Japan becomes powerful, the second stage will be easily accomplished.

In this connection, the adoption of yen as the currency for the co-prosperity sphere must be considered. It may temporarily cause inconvenience to the inhabitants of the southern area, but they must be also determined to share sufferings with Japan for building up the co-prosperity sphere.

Anglo-American Attitude Toward Australia

KOKUMIN

Australia, which so far has maintained a position subversive to the British home government in its plans for defense and the safety of its territory, is beginning to show increasing signs of consternation as the Japanese southward offensive becomes clear, especially since the recent Japanese landings on New Ireland and New Britain.

Receiving only a vague statement from Prime Minister Winston Churchill that demands for immediate aid "will be given full consideration," Australia has threatened to break away from the Allied armies and take independent action. Australia already has requested the British Government for the recall of all Australian expeditionary forces in Africa.

Although Australia has been granted autonomy by Britain, the fact that Australia is not for Australians but for the enrichment of Great Britain, is faithfully kept in mind by Prime Minister Churchill. Australia's apprehension for its safety now is due to the failure to take consideration of this one fact. Australia should have known that Britain's concern for the welfare of Australia is secondary to the safety of Britain, and should have acted accordingly before the war, or before its sea lanes to the United States and Great Britain had been cut.

Australia has been forced to accept the British policy of colonial exploitation during peace time and the employment of colonial forces during war for the defense of the British Empire and has suffered much. Australian troops have been sent to England, to Africa, and any place where the hardest fighting is taking place. In view of these facts, the indignation caused by the British indifference toward Australia's predicament may be understood.

British aid to Australia has become impossible, and it is clear now that Britain intends to desert Australia and concentrate its main forces on the Soviet and Libyan fronts in the war against the Axis.

United States policy toward Australia has not changed from its set aim of annexing Australia, as well as Canada, for recouping its power in the Pacific. The United States has been haggling with Great Britain over Australia and has boastfully taken upon itself the defense of the Pacific in complete ignorance of the might of the Japanese armed forces.

Australia is now isolated and without outside help. Australia will have to submit to its fate if it persists in fruitlessly resisting the Japanese.

AUTOMOBILE PLANTS IN U.S. CLOSING DOWN

Federal Government Orders Factories to Start Producing War Materials

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—It was reported from Detroit today that the entire United States automobile manufacturing industry has started closing assembly lines in accordance with a Federal order, effective midnight Saturday, which converts factories into plants for the production of war materials.

The report said, however, the deadline for closing down has been set at February 10, when January quotas must be completed.

To Conserve Rubber

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—In a move to cope with the anticipated shortage of rubber in the United States resulting from the Japanese blockade of the southern Pacific, U.S. Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today announced a program whereby savings of more than 100,000 tons of raw rubber are expected annually, it was reported here from Washington

With the new program, the United States hopes to cut down on its rubber consumption, firstly, by substituting less critical materials in items required by the War Department; secondly, by eliminating all non-essential items entirely; and thirdly, standardizing and simplifying rubber products.

Forty-three thousand long tons of rubber will be saved during the next year because the army, navy, marine corps, Lease-lend Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare have agreed to accept for non-combatant use automobile tires manufactured from modified compounds containing a higher percentage of reclaimed rubber than presently used, Mr. Patterson said.

It was also revealed that the War Department will establish 10 field shops to recap more than a 1,000,000 tires annually for army vehicles and further save 75,000 tons of crude rubber annually by giving immediate care to tire cuts and bruises.

War Summary

(Continued From Page 1)

point near Balik Papan, enemy's strategic point on the eastern coast of Borneo.

Then the main force of Japanese army units, completely occupied the city of Balik Papan on January 25.

The Japanese Forces are now carrying out mopping up operations of the enemy remnants there.

Meantime, Japanese units on January 27 defeated enemy troops in the neighborhood of Sangouw and Siraus regions, and further occupied the Redo airfield at 10:00 a.m. the same day.

In the fighting near Sangouw, the Japanese Forces captured six guns, and a large quantity of munitions. The number of bodies left by the enemy on the Sangouw battlefield totaled 300, while 120 of them were taken prisoners.

Mussolini Sees Oshima

Domei

ROME, January 31.—Premier Benito Mussolini this morning received Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, who arrived here yesterday. In his interview with the Italian Premier, Ambassador Oshima was accompanied by Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Italy.

GERMANS REPULSE ALL LOCAL ATTACKS

Nineteen Soviet Tanks, Numerous Gun Emplacements Destroyed in Course of Fight

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—At various places on the eastern front, combined German, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repulsing local attacks and through counter-attacks carried out by German shock troops, the German High Command revealed today.

Nineteen enemy tanks and numerous gun emplacements were destroyed in the course of these operations, the communique stated.

Meantime, in the area to the northeast of Kursk, a counter-attack made by a German infantry, supported by tanks, ended in complete success after several days of intense fighting, the communique said. In the attack, several enemy divisions and tank units were repulsed with heavy enemy losses and driven back.

In the British theater of the war, reconnaisance planes attacked military objectives on the east coast of the British Isles and machine-gunned railways in northern Ireland, it was revealed.

Meanwhile, in the Mediterranean, attacks made by the Luftwaffe upon naval units and bases in Malta are continuing unabated day and night, while, in north Africa, military activities were limited to reconnaisance.

In Northern Cyrenaica, German bombers and fighter units dispersed British motor truck concentrations, the announcement said.

Dockyards in La Valetta were bombed with high explosives and incendiary bombs, the communique concluded.

German bombers which raided Malta today, destroyed 10 planes on the ground, the German News Agency reports.

19 Sever Axis Ties

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—Excepting Argentina and Chile, 19 countries in Central and South America have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, according to a German News Agency dispatch received here today.

Chen Gets India Post

The Nichi Nichi Shimbun reported from Shanghai that Chen Chieh, former Chungking Ambassador to Germany, has been appointed special Chungking envoy to India.

Pemangkat Famous for Output of Diamond And Gold Sand, Says Dutch Borneo Resident

The Pemangkat region, in the western part of Dutch Borneo, where the Imperial Forces have made their successful landing on January 27, is famous for production of diamond and gold sand. This was revealed by Genichiro Inouye, who has been engaged in rubber production in Dutch Borneo for more than 30 years. Mr. Inouye, who traveled through the area recently said as follows:

"In the Pemangkat region there are only small villages consisting of a few houses occupied by Malayans. Transportation in that area is limited to a shipping service operated once a week from Pontianak, the main city on the western coast, to Sourabaya in Java. There are about 100 Japanese residents in Pontianak, while only 30 live in Pemangkat.

"When I traveled through that area, it took me almost a week to cover the distance of about 60 miles from Pontianak to Pemangkat. I was forced to go along the coast in a canoe operated by the Malayans. The land was swampy with small hills here and there, while rubber plantations and paddy-fields could be seen at places.

"The Pemangkat area is famous for its production of diamond and gold sand. However, the method of production is yet in a primitive stage. The Malayans gather the material from the river bed and the sandy coast and wash it in wooden bowls."

Filipinos Requested To Help By Vargas

(Continued From Page 1)

tection of the United States. We must depend henceforth on Japan. Fellow-citizens, we must place our complete trust in the Japanese people who are prompted and spurred by a spirit of fairness and justice. Premier Hideki Tojo has promised the Filipino people an honorable independence. We must act as citizens worthy of this favor and take no measures or acts hostile to the Japanese troops or to their interests.

"In the hearts of every Filipino burns a glorious and flaming ambition to elevate themselves to a higher place. Under the guidance of the Japanese, we can attain this and many other objectives, the restoration of peace and order, the rebirth of our economic activities, fired on and aided by the courageous and untiring efforts manifested by the Japanese people.

"God stands by us in this supreme mission for the realization of our national destiny."

DEGUALLISTS TO WITHDRAW

End to Occupation Seen in St. Pierre, Miquelon

Domei

VICHY, January 31.—A settlement likely will be reached soon concerning the two islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland, which were occupied last month by DeGaullist forces, according to reports received in Washington from Ottawa and relayed here today by the Havas news agency.

The report added that the DeGaullist forces probably will effect a voluntary withdrawal.

Domei Scribe Tells Of Kavieng Landing

(Continued From Page 1)

houetted against a background of low mountains.

After some 30 minutes the droning sound of launches stopped and, within the next few minutes, we could see our soldiers proudly wave the Sun Flag from the wharf at Kavieng that they had made a successful landing without firing a single shot.

We who were left aboard the ship, slapped each other's backs and excitedly shouted "Banzai."

Then we saw the Rising Sun flags hoisted on top of New Ireland's government office and wireless station flutter in the tropical breeze.

COMMITTEES IN DIET STUDY BUDGET BILL

All Proposals Now Before Both Houses Expected to Be Approved by February 14

To examine budget bills, the first and fifth Budget sub-committee of the House of Representatives held their session Sunday. The House of Peers had no plenary session nor a committee meeting.

In the past ten days, since the reopening of the Diet on January 21, the Diet has shown high efficiency and speed in examining and approving Government bills. Already the military expenditure supplementary estimates amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 was approved by the Diet.

The House of Peers has already approved 24 bills out of the total 28 submitted to the House, and the remaining four bills are expected to be approved at the committee meeting Monday or Tuesday and voted on at the plenary session by February 5. The House of Representatives also passed 15 out of the 55 bills. The remaining bills are expected to be approved by February 5.

The House of Representatives is now examining the general budget bills for the next fiscal year. The entire budget bills are scheduled to be submitted at its plenary session on February 2, and when they are approved they will be immediately sent to the House of Peers.

The budget bills may be approved by the House of Peers probably by February 10 or 11. In that event, by February 14 or 15, all bills submitted to both Houses will be approved by the Diet. The session will then adjourn unless urgent matters require their attention.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942

Hopeless Australia

Frantic appeals continue to be heard from Australia and New Zealand. Help is demanded by these countries whose once vaunted positions in the ABCD encirclement against Japan have undergone a vital change in consequence of the fall of Hongkong, Guam, Wake, and Manila and the destruction of the American naval base in Hawaii. But Britain's responses, to say nothing of its encouragement, seem hardly reassuring.

Winston Churchill evidently bestows most of his attention on the war with Germany as the British Empire's main issue. This conclusion must be drawn from his refusal to divert and rush strong enough reinforcements to East Asia. It is not surprising that Australian leaders have threatened to turn their backs on the mother country and place themselves under American protection.

The position of Australia became increasingly perilous when New Britain and New Ireland were placed under Japanese fire on January 24. War has cast its shadow across the threshold of Australia, throwing her into a state of panic. Her alarm is becoming worse and more widespread in the light of the situation fast unfolding before their eyes.

Australia's isolation is threatened as never before. The hope of securing help from her mother country or from the United States has all but dwindled away. Britain which fails to extend her helping hand to Malaya or Singapore in these hours of urgent need and dire distress can hardly be expected to do much better with Australia. The United States which has had to abandon her forces in the Philippines to their fate can be no better help or comfort. In the circumstances both Australia and New Zealand will have to face the music as best they can, unaided and without succour from any quarter of the compass.

Premier Curtin of Australia and Premier Frazer of New Zealand have not been idle. But what response have they received from Britain? Australia has been asked to send her representatives to the supreme command of the allied forces. Lieutenant-General Sturdee and Brigadier-General Mckay have joined the staff under General Wavell, with some Dutch officers among whom mention may be made of General Ter Porten, Lieutenant-General Helfrick and Major-General Van Cyen. From the Middle East front one of the Australian generals has been ordered back to join General Wavell's staff. Britain's idea of helping her antarctic dominions has gone little beyond this.

Winston Churchill has explained the situation. He said that when he met President Roosevelt at some mid-Atlantic point last August, it was promised that the American navy would safeguard all British dominions and possessions in the Pacific area. On the strength of this promise the British Prime Minister sent all war supplies to Soviet Russia and the Middle East at the expense of East Asia's defenses. Churchill's explanation is plausible. But a more convincing feature of his statement is seen in the implication that the Chief Executive of the United States has failed to deliver the goods and consequently Australia and New Zealand would be abandoned as Singapore has been.

No wonder that Premier Curtin of Australia, in his broadcast speech on January 26, said that the war was on the point of crossing the threshold into his country, which, even if unaided or unhelped, should defend its white Australia principle. Premier Frazer said, although he was constantly keeping contact with London, he had heard not a single word from any responsible man as to what should be done about New Zealand's crisis. Premier Churchill, he said, promised to help the Dominions to the utmost extent but the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which had been sent true to his promise, had both been lost. The tone of the New Zealand Premier's speech well indicated the depth of despondency into which his countrymen had been sunk. It may be added that only recently an Australian wrote to the Daily Mail, London, asking the editor if the people of the British Isles were, like those of Australia, as loyal as ever to their country, or if the British people of the home islands having become otherwise, the Empire was doomed to fall. The bitter tone in which the note was addressed was an indication of the temper prevalent among the people of Australia.

So Australia and New Zealand continue to cry for help and to cry in protest. Their voices take on increasingly bitter and even desperate tones as the protest against Britain's incompetency gains upon the demand for succour. And what emerges above the confusion of alarmed voices and painful cries is the tone of deepening despondency. This despondency comes of the waning confidence of the Dominions in their own power or ability of self-defense in the ill-fated hour of being orphanated.

WAR BRINGS BIG CHANGE IN RUBBER PRODUCTION

Cooperation With Japan Urged To Develop Industry in Asia

By MINOSAKU YAMAMOTO

Brilliant victories so far won by the Japanese Army and Navy in the present War of Greater East Asia, creating a new international alignment, are bringing about a great change even in the history of the rubber industry. Britain has already been virtually driven out from the two outstanding rubber-growing countries in Asia—Malaya and North Borneo; while the United States, with its Pacific possessions blockaded, is practically powerless not only in protecting its plantations in Sumatra but also in importing much needed raw rubber for its wartime industries. In fact, both Britain and the United States are already confronted with the shortage of raw rubber and are depending on rubber substitutes and reclaimed rubber.

During the 19th century the world's rubber production was concentrated chiefly in the Amazon district of South America and the tropical region of Africa. The Brazilian province of Para in the Amazon, owing to the excellent quality of its native rubber trees, had a great wild rubber industry, and its capital, Belem or Para, carried on annually an extensive trade with the outside world. But, since about 1910, "plantation rubber," because of a rubber-growing policy pursued by Britain in its Asiatic colonies, has almost completely replaced "wild rubber" and put the Amazon industry nearly out of existence.

Attains Rapid Progress

The modern rubber industry, with the invention of vulcanization, started to attain rapid progress during the latter half of the last century. The world's annual production of raw rubber at the close of the last century was approximately 57,500 tons, and the consumption about equal to the production. The production for 1910 was estimated at 93,950 tons, and the consumption 99,000 tons.

At the close of the last World War, approximately 75 per cent of the world rubber production was controlled by Britain, and 25 per cent by the Netherlands, while the United States was by far the largest consumer, importing more than 70 per cent of the total export. The output for 1922 was estimated at 393,684 tons, the consumption 295,263 tons, and stocks at hand 305,105 tons. Thus in 1922, besides a considerable amount of stocks, production exceeded consumption by 98,421 tons. Much concerned with this gloomy prospect, the British Rubber Growers Association, in 1922, appealed to the Government for aid in restricting production and controlling the price.

Restriction Plan Abandoned

As a result of their appeal, the so-called Stevenson Restriction Plan was adopted to protect the interest of that small group of capitalists, an agent of the Government. And following the adoption of the plan, the Netherlands was requested to cooperate in the scheme, but the little competitor turned down the request. At any rate, the restriction plan, instead of serving its purpose, encouraged competitors to increase their production and consumers to enhance the manufacture of rubber substitutes and of reclaimed rubber. Chiefly for this reason, the plan was abandoned in 1928.

But, Britain, in 1934, taking advantage of difficulties that confronted the rubber industry at that time, succeeded in inducing nearly every country concerned in rubber production to sign a five-year plan for regulation and control of rubber exports. The purpose of this new international scheme, it was declared, was "to reduce world stocks to a normal figure by adjusting in an orderly manner the supply and demand and to maintain a price that would be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers."

A committee of the new plan fixed the production quotas for producer-countries, taking in consideration, of course, the amount of consumption. According to the quotas thus fixed for 1938, the total for Asiatic countries was 1,251,520 tons; that is to say, about 99 per cent of the world production. Of this quota, 602,000 tons were allotted to Malaya, 485,000 tons to the Netherlands East Indies, 82,500 tons to Ceylon, 9,250 tons to India, 9,250 tons to Burma, 16,200 tons to North Borneo, 32,000 tons to Sarawak, and 15,000 tons to Thailand.

Deep-Seated Desire

I hope that the series of facts herewith presented may serve to make it clear that Britain has harbored for the past several decades a deep-seated desire to build up a mighty rubber empire in Asia to promote its own economic and political interests at the expense of other peoples, especially the Asiatic peoples. This desire on the part of Britain must by all means be eliminated once and for all if Asia is to survive and enjoy freedom, prosperity, and happiness.

Possibly the people in the Malay States and the South Seas Islands, if liberated from Anglo-American imperialism, can, in cooperation with the people of Japan, build up a new rubber industry suited to their own conditions and needs. And, assuredly, a new scheme worked out for the establishment of such a new industry is bound to be supported spontaneously by all the people concerned; for, Asia is one in its aims and ideals for such an undertaking.

Printing Ink

Printing being closely associated with our daily life the manufacture of printing ink is an affair involving such matters of nicety as are usually not taken notice of. Properties essential to good printing ink are many. Printing ink must distribute freely and easily and work sharp and clean; it must not have too much tenacity for the type, but must come off freely and adhere to the paper; it must dry quickly on the paper and not dry on the type or rollers; it should be practically proof against the effects of lime and chemical reagents and never change color.

Printing ink is essentially a pigment of the required color, mixed with oil. Manufacturers of printing ink are very particular in their choice of pigments and oils.—Commerce Japan.

U.S. AMBITIOUS TO GAIN HOLD OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Americans Desire to Take Over England's Role in Oceans

By KURT REICH

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

There was a peculiar symbolism in the gesture of President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill, when they deposited a wreath on George Washington's tomb in Mount Vernon. For Washington had put an end to the first empire of the British, and if the second is going through an extremely serious crisis at present, Washington's successor in the White House has had a lot to do with it. Symptoms of that kind have increased to such an extent during Churchill's trip, that they simply cannot be overlooked any longer.

The extension of the war over all five continents has bared the weaknesses of the British Empire much more thoroughly than in the last World War, when the dominating power in the Western Pacific was not on the side of England's enemies. A conflict that is fought out on all continents and oceans, must necessarily tax to the utmost the strength of a political structure which spreads all over the globe and the parts of which, Dominions, Colonies and spheres of influence, are dependent on the Mother Country to various degrees.

The dangers, menacing their Empire, naturally did not remain hidden to the British. Thus, means were sought to counteract them. First of all they tried to control the sea-routes by a system of bases, cunningly conceived and ruthlessly put into practice. This was supplemented by great overland routes, and strategically secured realms, in order to establish geographical contacts between the parts of the Empire. They also followed a policy of apparent readiness to make concessions to the growing demands for independence of other continents and races, which ran parallel to their efforts to strengthen the ties, thus holding the Empire together. Today England has reached the point where the futility of its political recipes becomes apparent. In the background the ghost-like figure of the brutally calculating heir is rising.

Aim of Ambitions

Neither is the United States a newcomer in the policy of bases. This applies particularly to the ocean which until recently was the aim of their imperialistic ambitions; namely the Pacific Ocean. For some time the world political interests of England and the United States seemed to run parallel, so that a cooperation in the domination of the globe could be envisaged in London and Washington. The majority of the British apparently cling to the idea that these conditions still exist. But this is a self-deception.

After the limitless extension of American claims such as Roosevelt represents them, one can no longer speak of a parallelism but only of a congruity of interests. Its logical consequence must be the absorption of the imperial possessions of the weaker partner by the stronger one. This development was initiated with the expulsion of Great Britain from the Caribbean and from the economic and strategic sphere of interests in the Western Hemisphere altogether, and with the transfer of the British navy to the United States in case the Mother Country was defeated. It was continued with America's reaching out for British bases in the Pacific, at first under the slogan of common use.

The increased efforts to build up a two-ocean navy are also motivated by the desire of the United States to take over the former role of England in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic. The periodically recurring idea of an Anglo-American union can also be traced to the same line of reasoning, as the American partner, in view of general conditions, would naturally play a preponderant role.

Gems of Truth

The noblest spirit is most strongly attracted by the love of glory.—Cicero

* * *

Harsh counsels have no effect: they are like hammers which are always repulsed by the anvil.—Helvetius

* * *

Books are immortal sons deifying their sires.—Plato

* * *

That which is striking and beautiful is not always good; but that which is good is always beautiful.—Ninon de l'Enclos

* * *

Evil communications corrupt good manners.—Menander

* * *

When we live habitually with the wicked, we become necessarily their victims or their disciples; on the contrary, when we associate with the virtuous we form ourselves in imitation of their virtues, or at least lose, every day, something of our faults.—Agapet

* * *

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner, neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness. That storms of adversity, like those of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention, prudence, skill, and fortitude of the voyager. The martyrs of ancient times, in bracing their minds to outward calamities, acquired a loftiness of purpose and moral heroism worth a lifetime of softness and security.—Anon

* * *

Animals feed; man eats—Only the man of intellect and judgment knows how to eat.—Savarin

* * *

It is the constant fault and inseparable evil quality of ambition, that it never looks behind it.—Seneca.

* * *

Every trait of beauty may be referred to some virtue, as to innocence, candor, generosity, modesty, or heroism.—St. Pierre

* * *

Genuine morality is preserved only in the school of adversity; a state of continuous prosperity may easily prove a quicksand to virtue.—Schiller

* * *

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of women, the scorn of rascals, and the rarest virtue of sociability.—Sternac

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PHILIPPINES' NATURAL RESOURCES DEMAND ATTENTION OF EXPERTS

Economic Potentialities of Islands Require Study; Agricultural and Mineral Products Abound

At the time of writing this, war has broken out in the Pacific. One of the centers of interest is the Philippines. This interest in chiefly concerning with their strategic significance. It seems to us that the economic potentialities of the islands demand equal attention. The following is a short survey of the facts in the islands.

The total land area of the islands covers approximately 300,000 sq. km. of which some 270,000 sq. km. are taken up by the eight largest islands Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, and Masbate. The population numbers 15,000,000, the majority of whom are of Malayan stock. Foreign-born residents include about 80,000 Chinese, 20,000 Japanese, 4,600 Spaniards, and 2,000 other Europeans. Manila on Manila Bay, chief port and business center, is the administrative capital.

Agricultural Wealth

Eighty per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The agricultural wealth of the islands does not only consist of their fertility and favorable climatic conditions, but also of the well-developed means of communications. There are roads, navigable streams, piers, power plants, locomotives, shipping. Plantations are crisscrossed by excellent paved highways. Hardly any place of present agricultural importance in any of the islands is more than 50 miles from the coast. The length of the coastline of the Philippines is only one-sixth less than that of the United States.

Of the total area, approximately 63 per cent is arable, but only about 15 per cent is actually under cultivation. Mindanao, second-largest of the islands, is still far behind Luzon in development. A considerable part of the interior has not yet been opened up. Even the valley of the great Cotabato river, which drains the central part of the island, is hardly explored. It is the best cattle land in the Philippines, and it abounds in magnificent virgin forests. The people have become Mindanao-conscious, and roads are built to gain access to its hidden treasures. It has been estimated that the development of Mindanao to the level of Luzon would virtually double the wealth of the archipelago.

Principal Staple Foods

Rice is the main crop. It occupies almost one half of the cultivated area. Main cultivation centers are central Luzon, Panay, and Negros. Production in 1937 was close to 2,000,000 tons, but exports are negligible.

Maize ranks next to rice in acreage among the food crops, occupying about 16 per cent of the tilled land. Although it grows also on other islands, Cebu and northern Luzon are producing the major share. Rice and maize are the principal staple foods of the population.

Tobacco has lost somewhat its former importance. It occupies 2 per cent of the cultivated area, chiefly in the Cagayan valley in northeastern Luzon, but also in the northwestern part of the island, i.e. Ilocos and Pangasinan.

Sugar is by far the most important commercial crop. It covers only 6 per cent of the tilled area, but ranks first in the islands' export statistics. During the period from July 1940 to April 1941 it accounted for about 30 per cent of total exports. Chief centers of cultivation are Negros, followed by central Luzon (near Manila), Panay, and Mindoro. Annual production exceeds 1,000,000 tons.

Hemp and Coconuts

Hemp (Abasa) occupies about 12 per cent of the islands' cultivated land. The best quality is produced in Mindanao, in the Davao district. Another center of importance is Bicol in southeastern Luzon. Its export value amounted to a little over 10 per cent of the total exports during 1940 and 1941.

Coconuts and coconut products are important both for food and for export. Most lands have extensive plantations. The principal districts are in the coastal plains of Luzon, near Manila and further south, but also Cebu and the northern coastal strip of Mindanao. Oilmills are concentrated in Manila, but there is one large mill in Cebu. During the period from July, 1940 to April, 1941, coconuts, coconut oil, copra, and other coconut products accounted for about 14 per cent of the islands' total exports, Philippine production of coconut oil is about one-fourth of the world's supply. About 13 per cent of the cultivated area on the archipelago is given to coconut plantations.

Pineapples are cultivated and canned in northern Mindanao. Rubber plantations have been developed in Basilan.

Suited for Cultivation

Forests of which 97.5 per cent belong to the Government comprise many species of tropical woods suitable for commerce. Exploitation is only in its initial stages, considering the resources available, but there is some export of cabinet and construction timber, gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, and dye barks.

The cultivation of cocoa, coffee, and cotton has been neglected, but the islands are potentially suited for their cultivation.

During the last decade the archipelago gained in importance through the continuous extension of mining operations. At the present time the outstanding mineral produced by the Philippines, is gold.

In 1927 there were only two large scale gold mines. In 1940 their number had increased to 200. During the same period the output went up from about 2,000,000 pesos to more than 70,000,000 pesos annually. The Baguio district is particularly outstanding for its gold production.

Chief Purchaser

Iron ore finds were even more spectacular. Only in 1939, a new and easily accessible iron ore field was discovered in the province of Surigao in Mindanao. Its potential value surpasses that of any other deposits known in this part of the world. The ore in sight is estimated at more than a billion tons. Japan has been the chief purchaser, buying over 1,000,000 tons in 1940. During the first three months of 1941 the Philippines exported P1,520,889 worth of the ore, showing an increase of 50 per cent over exports during the same period in the preceding year.

Manganese deposits are being exploited in a number of places, but the most important are in Busuanga Island. Production has of late been increased considerably the present output being between 50,000 and 60,000 tons annually, against no more than 11,500 tons in 1937.

Chromite. A number of deposits had been known and exploited for some years, when in 1933 the largest known accessible field of medium-grade chromite ore in the world was discovered in the Province of Zambalas, in western central Luzon. It has conservatively been estimated at 10,000,000 tons. It is 19 miles from a deep-water anchorage—downhill all the way—and a gravity railroad is taking the ore direct from the mountain to wharfside loading bins. Exports during the first three months of 1941 were valued at P1,520,889, 25 per cent above the figure for the same period in 1940.

Mineral Resources

Lead, Zinc, Molybdenum, Asbestos, Coal are also mined throughout the islands although these operations have not yet assumed major proportions.

Oil has been struck in various places, the most important being in Cebu and on the Bondec Peninsula in southern Luzon.

In order to raise the living standard the Philippines were forced to pay all workers high minimum wages, which are fixed at 30 pesos equivalent to Ch.$500. Therefore factories and plantations in the Philippines which are compelled to pay such high wages are not in a position to compete with Chinese goods because the wages in China, India, etc. are lower. The question arises for the Philippines whether it should decrease its living standard or desist from exports. The latter suggestion is impossible, therefore the Philippines must find a way out.

Other problems have appeared. For the past years the Philippines had the possibility to import goods from various countries. Importers had to pay import-duty for all goods. Anyhow the import-duties were one of the Government's main sources which considerably diminished.

Annamese Youth in Japan

At present there are some 4,000 foreign students enrolled at colleges and universities in various parts of Japan and if the applications and inquiries pouring in from all lands are any indication at all, their numbers are bound to increase.

Among the many new students enrolled in various schools of the country may be mentioned Pham Hui Tai, a young Annamese student from French Indo-China who arrived in Japan last October to study medical science here.

He has registered at the International Student Institute, Tokyo, where he will learn the Japanese language for the time being. Later on he will enroll at the medical college either in Tokyo or in Osaka, to study ophthalmology, in which science he hopes to obtain his doctorate.

Mr. Tai's father is a noted pearl merchant in Hanoi, and an ardent admirer of Japan.

Class Distinction

Golfer: "Anyone on the next green, caddie?"

Caddie: "Yes, sir; there's a gentleman and his caddie, and a man carrying his own clubs."

Wrong Address

Agent: "Is your mother home, boy?"

Boy: "Yes, Sir."

Agent (after several knocks in vain): "I thought you said she was at home?"

Boy: "She is, but I don't live here."

Reich Traffic Achievement

D.N.B.

By the expansion of the national sphere the entire German traffic system has become faced with additional great tasks. The German railroads constituted the backbone of the traffic system. The number of kilometers, covered by freight trains, rose by 15 per cent in 1940 and by 32 per cent in 1941, as compared with the figure for 1938. Soldiers, going on leave, formed a large part of the passenger traffic.

In spite of the increasing demands of the High Command, almost the same number of passenger cars were made available this year as last year. Furthermore the railroads fulfilled the important task of supplying a number of countries outside of Germany with coal, which had formerly been supplied by Britain. Almost a tenth of the total number of freight cars was needed to serve the Eastern region.

In 1941 twice as many freight cars as in the preceding year were put into service, and ten times as many as in 1938, the last year before the war broke out. The construction of new locomotives was also greatly increased so that in 1940 six times as many, and in 1941 ten times as many as in peacetimes were built.

Paid Activity

"What line of business do you expect your boy to go into?"

"Well, we've decided to make a lawyer out of him. He enjoyed mixing into other people's business so much that we figured he might as well get paid for it."

LATIN AMERICAN GOODS ADD TO INFLATION PERIL

U.S. Can't Curb Price Ceiling; Shortage of Ships Acute

One of the most difficult problems that the United States defense officials face in their fight against inflation is the price-control of South American imports. The Office of Price Administration places price ceilings on all sorts of domestic materials from lumber to chemicals, but is pretty much up against a stone wall where the supply of a much-needed raw material and its price structure is in foreign hands—particularly when firm action on the part of O.P.A. might react against the good-neighbor policy. Latin Americans are not much worried over the inflation threat now looming immediately ahead for the United States, nor in her price-fixing excursions to avert further jumps in the cost of every-day living.

Shortage of ships is more acute today than in the last war, and this lack of cargo space has complicated the import situation. But this is all the more reason why the flow of goods from South America should increase, as defense officials have pointed out that a ship plying between the north coast is worth five or six ships because of the shorter run. The main difficulty price officials experience on imports is that foreign producers can charge what they please for their commodities and usually have taken full advantage of their opportunity.

Pay More for Coffee

American housewives are now paying more for their breakfast coffee than they did last fall and the price is bound to be higher in the immediate future. In fact, the retail price of coffee still lags well behind the rising cost of green coffee beans, as the roasters, fortunately, had sizable inventories before the big raw coffee advances came along. But now the trade predicts the rise in retail coffee will be more rapid in reflection of higher replacement costs.

Brazil alone, the Brazilian National Coffee Department estimates, will harvest nearly 13,000,000 bags in the 1941-42 crop and the carry-over totals another 6,000,000 bags.

Latin America was the original home of the cocoa bean, yet the finest dark grades are reported to come from Africa. Now, when shipping shortages from Africa present opportunities for increased supplies from South America, officials point out the United States are confronted with troubles similar to those with coffee—producers are holding out for higher prices.

It seems that the United States needs about 20,000,000 pounds of carnauba wax annually for polishes, leather dressings, carbon paper, sealing and a number of other uses. All of it comes from one South American country (Brazil), and the price has trebled in spite of every precautional influence.

Carnauba is a rather plentiful product but unless the United States care to force the control of price on one of her good neighbors, they are placed in the position of doubling their efforts to replace carnauba with a substitute.

A similar situation, it seems, prevailed with sisal, a Yucatan monopoly, during the last war. In 1915 a price of 23 cents a pound was demanded for a product that before the first World War had never brought more than 6 cents. The best compromise that Bernard M. Baruch's defense board was able to make with the industry was a price of 19 cents, so Baruch urged conservation of binder twine and recommended substitutes just as is being done now with carnauba.

Yucatan Industry

A year later the Yucatan producers found themselves with large stocks and a declining market that finally broke to 2.5 cents a pound four years later. Substitutes took part of the market permanently. The Yucatan industry has never recovered.

Several months ago Brady told of 10 laboratories that are working on improvements of carnauba substitutes and said that several substitutes were offered then at one-third the price of carnauba. He estimated that domestic substitutes can be made for at least 25 per cent of American requirements and that at the present rate of progress the carnauba wax industry is on the way to receive a blow, like Yucatan's sisal, from which it may not recover.

Argentina supplies about 20 per cent of the hides. At this season of year, Argentine hides are of rather poor quality. Yet imported hides have been selling recently at more than one-half cent a pound higher than the 15-cent ceiling price-control officials have placed on domestic hides. Springtime is approaching in the Argentine, and as the quality of hides improve, so, presumably, will the price of hides. This two-price development in the hide supply may be reflected later in leather prices.

THE TRUE AND THE FALSE

I hate a semblance which is not the reality. I hate the darnel, lest it be confounded with the corn. I hate glib-tonguedness, lest it be confounded with righteousness. I hate sharpness of tongue, lest it be confounded with sincerity. I hate the music of Ch'ing, lest it be confounded with the true music. I hate the reddish blue, lest it be confounded with vermilion. I hate your good, careful men of the villages, lest they be confounded with the truly virtuous.

* * *

WARNING VOICE WITHIN

Let not a man do what his sense of right bids him not to do, nor desire what it forbids him to desire. This is sufficient. The skillful artist will not alter his measures for the sake of a stupid workman.

When right ways disappear, one's person must vanish with one's principles.

The honor which man confers is not true honor. Those to whom Chaou Mang gave rank, he can degrade again. He whose good name comes from what he is, needs no trappings.

The ancients cultivated the nobility of Heaven, leaving that of men to follow in its train. Serving Heaven consists in nourishing the real constitution of our being, anxious neither about death nor life.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SEINEN (Youth)

1911-12

By OGAI MORI

Part II

The year was drawing to its close, and Sedo again came to visit Junichi. Persuaded by him, Junichi attended a year-end party given by a prefectural organization; and there he met ministers of state, teachers of Chinese classics, actors, and many other notabilities. All that he felt at the festive board, however, was disillusionment and the stupidity of it all. He merely carried back with him the memory of a geisha by the name of O-chara, who had been present. She had given him her business card, but his friend Omura, coming to see him later, discovered it among his possessions, and promptly crumpled it up while he was not looking.

When this friend, whom alone he trusted, left on a protracted journey Junichi could not endure his loneliness and left Tokyo for Hakone, where the widow Reiko was reported to have been passing the winter. He did not have the courage to register at the inn where she was said to be staying, and so chose another. Then he made the discovery that she was living with an artist named Okamura, posing as his wife. It appeared to him that they had been living together, not only that winter, but also the previous summer. Despairing and indignant, he forthwith left Hakone. He resolved that he would sever all relations with the widow.

Despair Vanished

But after a night of agony his despair and indignation vanished into thin air. All that remained was a sense of solitude, and he began to feel that out of this loneliness some sort of novel was likely to sprout. During the two months that had passed since the day he arrived in Tokyo, he had received countless stimulations from the various people with whom he had come in contact and from the things he had seen. Though there was nothing remarkable about them, he was none the less aware that the accumulated stock of his impressions, like pollen gathered from everywhither by the honey bee, could be made to yield something on which he might draw for the writing of his story. He decided to depart from the prevailing vogue in literature, in so far as the form and substance of his narrative were concerned. He felt it was possible to produce a new type of novel, unfettered by the oppressive influence theretofore exerted by works of the Naturalist writers, by transcribing the very old traditions which his grandmother had often related to him.

As he was about to leave the house in this state of mind, which was no longer one of solitude alone, he learned that O-kinu, the pretty housemaid of the place, cared for him in a dim sort of way. This also made him happy. The old unpleasant year had just passed on, for it was the morning of New Year's Day.

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As stated at the outset of the above synopsis, this novel is set in the year 1907, in the city of Tokyo, and is an attempt to depict the various trends of thought with which a young man, in quest of the good life, came into contact one after another. It was the time when this country was faced with the necessity of effecting a sudden reorientation, simultaneously with the establishment of the capitalist system, as a result of the Russo-Japanese War. Due to this state of social change, the Naturalist creed of literature, which had at one time spread like the proverbial wild-fire, lost its foothold soon afterward.

Consequently the spirit of the age was such that an opinion like that enunciated by Takuseki of this novel, in connection with constructive upbuilding following the liberation of the individual, did not prove to be popular. Though John Gabriel Borkman was being performed for the first time in this country, liberalism and individualism were soon to be stifled to extinction. Hence it was inevitable that the liberal and individualistic convictions of the youthful Junichi should, as it were, flinch before the thoroughgoing creed of Oishi. On the other hand, the later Naturalism of the type professed by the magazine writer Kondo, which could not attain to Oisi's thoroughness, dominated the surface of the world of thought and was apt to treat lightly such opposing figures as Takuseki and Ocon.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that the modern principles of liberty could not be developed further, such an antedated formalism, for instance, as that typified by Eiko Takabatake, still retained a surprising vitality. It was to be expected, therefore, that the conflict of these creeds should give rise to undertones and intellectual confusion. And if it were but natural that the romantic youth Junichi, wallowing in this chaotic state, should observe nothing but disillusionment and stupidity, it would also seem natural that the decadence which resulted from the same confusion should drag him to the brink of disaster.

His Abysmal Solitude

The present work is an attempt to portray, in the first place, such a spirit of the time, to point out strongly the emptiness of life in that age, and to treat with a sense of resignation the dangers with which an ingenuous youth drifting in such an atmosphere was likely to be beset. On the other hand, it next discloses a yet more powerful theme in the fact that the young Junichi refused to accept defeat amid the meaninglessness and undertones of such an existence, and discovered for himself a constructive way of life. This is clearly shown in his drinking in and accumulating all the impressions he had received up to the time he was plunged into an empty existence and started on the road to decadence, and in his endeavoring to

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